Alaska Court System

THE SEAL OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

1991 Annual Report

SEAL OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

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A MESSAGE FROM THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

I am pleased to transmit the Alaska Court System Annual Report for fiscal year 1991.

This year we have continued our efforts to expedite and streamline court processes through the development of case time standards and case management procedures. We have also undertaken a special, multi-faceted examination of the system under which indigent persons are provided with representation at state expense. This project is the result of a joint effort between the Alaska Court System and the Department of Administration, with a common goal of providing high quality services at reasonable cost to the state. Both these projects will continue in fiscal year 1992.

Overall, no dramatic caseload changes were reported in fiscal year 1991. Superior court filings increased by three percent, due to a general increase in the civil caseload which more than offset a ten percent decrease in felony filings. The district court experienced a slight decrease in filings (two percent), primarily due to a pronounced decrease in the number of small claims filings (fifteen percent). However, misdemeanor filings increased by two percent.

We remain committed to our goal of providing excellent service to the people of the state of Alaska.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur H. Snowden, II

Arthur H. Snowden, II
Administrative Director

1991 WARREN E. BURGER AWARD PRESENTED TO ARTHUR H. SNOWDEN, II

U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Administrative Director Arthur H. Snowden, II

The Institute for Court Management of the National Center for State Courts presented the Warren E. Burger Award for 1991 to Arthur H. Snowden, II, Administrative Director of the Alaska Court System. The award was given to Mr. Snowden during the annual meeting of the Conference of Chief Justices and the Conference of State Court Administrators in Philadelphia on August 4 - 7. Former U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren E. Burger personally made the presentation.

The Warren E. Burger Award is presented annually to one individual who has an outstanding record of accomplishments in the field of court management.

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Introduction to the Alaska Court System

ALASKA COURT SYSTEM FACT SHEET

(Information as of June 30, 1991)

Fiscal Year: July 1 - June 30

Geographical area served: 586,413 square miles

Number of Judges:
5 supreme court justices
3 court of appeals judges
30 superior court judges
17 district court judges
43 magistrates

Number of court locations:
15 combined superior and district court locations
44 district courts only (judge and/or magistrate)

Number of authorized positions:
625 permanent full-time
30 permanent part-time
20 non-permanent
675 total

BUDGET

FY 1991 court system annual budget: $42,136,800

Percentage increase over FY 1990 annual budget: 8.3%

Percentage of FY 1991 annual state general fund budget: 1.4%

CASELOAD

*Number of Cases **Filed** and **Decided** in FY 1991*

Court	*# of Cases **Filed***	*% of Change from FY 90*	*# of Cases **Decided***	*% of Change from FY 90*
Supreme Court	*612*	*+6%*	*547*	*-6%*
Appeals Court	*514*	*+5%*	*455*	*+1%*
Superior Court	*19,250*	*+3%*	*18,692*	*-2%*
District Court	*102,064*	*--*	*106,044*	*-7%*

ALASKA COURT SYSTEM ORGANIZATION

ALASKA SUPREME COURT

The supreme court is the appellate court of final authority in Alaska. It consists of a panel of five justices.

COURT OF APPEALS

The court of appeals hears appeals in criminal and quasi-criminal cases (such as juvenile delinquency cases). It consists of a panel of three judges.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

The supreme court is charged with the responsibility of administering the statewide system. The supreme court delegates most of the administrative matters to the administrative director and his staff.

SUPERIOR COURT

The superior court is the trial court of general jurisdiction. It also has appellate jurisdiction over district court appeals. There are 30 superior court judgeships statewide.

DISTRICT COURT

The district court has limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. The district court consists of 17 district court judgeships and 43 magistrates.

THE ALASKA COURT SYSTEM AT A GLANCE

There are four levels of courts in the Alaska Court System, each with different powers, duties and responsibilities. Alaska has a unified, centrally administered, and totally state-funded judicial system. Municipal governments do not maintain a separate court system.

The four levels of courts in the Alaska Court System are the supreme court, the court of appeals, the superior court and the district court. The supreme court and the superior court were established in the Alaska Constitution. In 1959, the legislature created a district court for each judicial district and granted to the supreme court the power to increase or decrease the number of district court judges within each judicial district. In 1980, the legislature created a court of appeals. Jurisdiction and other areas of judicial responsibility for each level of court are set out in Title 22 of the Alaska Statutes.

The five supreme court justices, by majority vote, select one of their members to be the chief justice. The chief justice holds that office for three years and may not serve consecutive terms.

The chief justice of the supreme court is the administrative head of the Alaska Court System. An administrative director is appointed by the chief justice with concurrence of the supreme court. The administrative director supervises the administration of all courts in the state.

Rules governing the administration of all courts and the rules of practice and procedure for civil and criminal cases are promulgated by the supreme court.

THE ALASKA JUDICIAL COUNCIL

The Alaska Judicial Council, which operates independently of the court system, was created by the state constitution to perform two primary functions: (1) to solicit, screen, and nominate applicants for gubernatorial appointments to vacant judgeship positions and (2) to conduct studies for the improvement in the administration of justice, and make recommendations to the legislature and the supreme court. By statute, the council evaluates all judges standing for retention and submits its evaluations and recommendations to the lieutenant governor for publication in the Official Election Pamphlet.

The judicial council is comprised of the chief justice, who serves as chairperson and ex officio member; three attorney members appointed by the Board of Governors of the Alaska Bar Association and three non-attorney members appointed by the governor and subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the state legislature in joint session. Council members serve for six-year terms.

The Alaska Judicial Council, which must report to the Alaska State Legislature and the Alaska Supreme Court at least once every two years, is assisted by an executive director and support staff. For information call (907) 279-2526.

THE JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT PROCESS

The governor appoints a supreme court justice or a judge of the court of appeals, superior court, or district court from a list of qualified candidates submitted by the Alaska Judicial Council. The governor has 45 days from receipt of the list to make the appointment.

In order to be eligible for appointment to the supreme court, a person must be a citizen of the United States and a resident of Alaska for five years prior to the appointment. A justice must be licensed to practice law in Alaska at the time of the appointment and must have engaged in the active practice of law for eight years.

A court of appeals judge must be a citizen of the United States, a resident of the state of Alaska for five years immediately preceding appointment, have been engaged for not less than eight years immediately preceding appointment in the active practice of law, and at the time of appointment be licensed to practice law in the state of Alaska.

The qualifications of a judge of the superior court are the same as for a supreme court justice except only five years of active practice are necessary.

A district court judge must be 21 years of age, a citizen of the United States, a resident of the state for at least five years, and (1) be licensed to practice law for not less than three years immediately preceding appointment, or (2) have served as a magistrate in the state and have graduated from an accredited law school.

Magistrates are not appointed by the governor nor are their qualifications reviewed by the Alaska Judicial Council. Appointments are made for an indefinite period by the presiding judge of the district in which they will serve. Each magistrate serves at the pleasure of the presiding judge. A magistrate does not have to be a lawyer. A magistrate must be 21 years of age, a United States citizen, and a citizen of Alaska for six months prior to appointment.

JUDICIAL RETENTION ELECTIONS

Each supreme court justice and each court of appeals judge is subject to approval or rejection by a majority of voters statewide on a nonpartisan ballot at the first general election held more than three years after appointment. Thereafter, each justice must participate in a retention election every ten years; each court of appeals judge must participate every eight years.

Each superior court judge is subject to approval or rejection by the voters in the judge's judicial district at the first general election held more than three years after appointment. Thereafter, the judge is subject to approval or rejection every sixth year. Each district court judge must also run in a retention election in his or her judicial district at the first general election held more than two years after appointment, and in the like manner every fourth year thereafter. State laws which require judges to participate in retention elections do not apply to magistrates.

On November 6, 1990, Alaskan voters returned to the bench one supreme court justice, seven superior court judges and six district court judges. No justices or judges were rejected by the voters. The Alaska Judicial Council deemed all to be qualified and recommended retention.

THE COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

The Commission on Judicial Conduct is a constitutionally created state agency separate from the court system. The commission consists of nine members: three state court judges or justices, three lawyers with at least ten years legal practice in Alaska, and three persons who are not lawyers or judges. The chief function of the commission is to investigate complaints of ethical misconduct against state judges and justices. The commission has the power to recommend that the supreme court sanction a justice or judge. Possible sanction recommendations include suspension, removal, retirement from office, or public or private censure. Since 1990, all formal hearings before the Commission on Judicial Conduct are public.

In calendar year 1990, the commission received 38 complaints. No formal complaints were filed by the commission against a judge during the year and formal proceedings continued in two matters from earlier years. At the end of 1990, the commission had 51 pending complaints and two pending recommendations for discipline before the Alaska Supreme Court.

For more information regarding the Commission on Judicial Conduct, call (907) 272-1033 or toll free 800-478-1033.

JUDICIAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Judicial training takes several different forms. There is a statewide conference each year for judges which includes training in specific areas of court procedures and operations. Judges are eligible on a rotating basis to attend courses at the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada. All magistrates attend at least one magistrate conference during a calendar year. During odd-numbered years, regional magistrate conferences are held for the four judicial districts and the Bethel area magistrates. A statewide magistrate conference is held in Anchorage during even-numbered years. Training judges, deputy training judges and staff of the administrative office regularly visit with magistrates for on-site training. The administrative office prepares written educational materials that are distributed to magistrates.

BUDGET AND FISCAL AFFAIRS

The Alaska Legislature annually appropriates from the state's general fund all monies for the operation of the Alaska Court System. A statewide budget for all trial courts, the appellate courts and court administration is prepared centrally by the administrative office.

The budget process for the court system begins with the submission of budget requests by the trial and the appellate courts to the administrative director. The requests are reviewed and modified to fit into the overall court budget plan. The court's budget request is reviewed and approved by the supreme court.

Following legislative review and appropriation, funds are then allocated to the judicial districts, the appellate courts and the administrative office.

Between FY 85 and FY 91, the court experienced an average annual operating budget growth rate of approximately 1.4%. The court's FY 91 operating budget increased approximately 8.3% from the FY 90 level. A major portion of the increase is attributable to pay raises granted by the legislature in FY 91. The court system's budget constitutes approximately 1.4% of the total state operating budget.

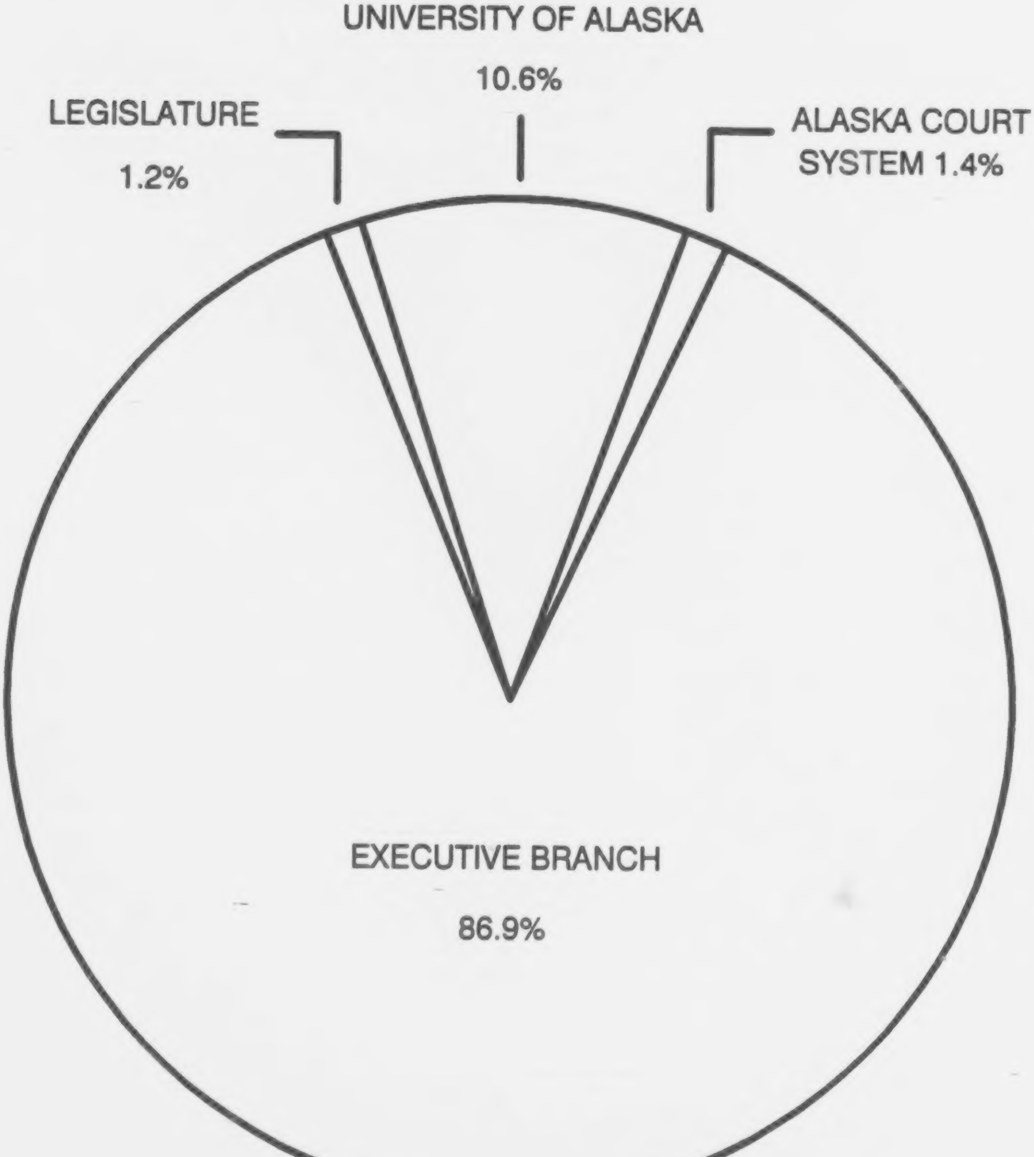
The court system's expenditures in FY 91 amounted to $42,131,400. These expenditures were incurred as follows: Appellate courts, $3,514,000; Trial courts, $32,823,000; and Administration, $5,794,400.

Personnel costs of $32,492,800 represented approximately 77% of the court's total operating budget. Expenses for rent, maintenance and insurance on court facilities in 56 locations across the state amounted to $2,321,300. Jury fees amounted to $960,600. Due to the distances between courts, approximately $1,117,900 was spent on travel costs which include judicial, administrative, conference and juror transportation and living expenses. Other operating expenses of the court, including commodities, phones, postage and equipment rental, make up approximately $5,238,800 of the annual expenditures of the court.

Revenues generated by courts are deposited in the state general fund, except those collected as a result of municipal ordinance violations, which are disbursed to the respective municipalities.

The court system annually collects over $4,900,000 in revenues. In FY 91, the revenues generated from fines and forfeitures amounted to $4,432,300; civil case filing fees ($100 superior court, $60 district court, $25 small claims), $1,416,400; clerical fees (notary, transcript, copies), and other miscellaneous receipts, $414,400; cost recoveries, $64,000; and interest on investments, $647,200.

STATE OF ALASKA
FISCAL YEAR 1991
Percentage of Operating Budget



Total Operating Budget = $3,077.4 million

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Judicial Administration Review

TIME STANDARDS AND CASE MANAGEMENT

An effective judicial system operates efficiently and without undue delay. Courts throughout the United States have found that an active case management system, through which the court consciously controls the pace of litigation, is an essential element in any effort to reduce delay and case backlog.

One initial step in the implementation of a modern case management system is the development and adoption of time standards. A case processing time standard is a quantified length of time which is established as a goal. Different standards are established for different types of cases. The great majority of cases should proceed from filing to disposition within the established time standards.

In order to develop an active case management system, courts must agree on a uniform system of case milestones. Case milestones are those events in the life of a court case (such as date of filing and date of judgment) which are recorded and examined to determine if cases are being processed in a prompt and efficient manner.

An effective case management system also depends upon a current and accurate reporting of caseload. Court managers must be able to inventory current caseload and backlog in a manner which accurately reflects the workload before the court. Without accurate caseload information, court managers cannot evaluate the success of the court's efforts, and particular problem areas cannot be effectively targeted and remedied.

In FY 1991, the court focused on improving its case management system. In April 1991, Dale Sipes, a court consultant, presented a two-day seminar to Alaska's presiding judges and other key staff persons on effective case management. Following that seminar, and pursuant to a directive from Chief Justice Rabinowitz, the presiding judges began developing recommendations for the adoption of new case time standards for Alaska's courts. Time standards for Alaska's courts which were adopted in 1982 and the American Bar Association's recommended time standards were utilized as a starting point. This active effort will continue in FY 1992, and will culminate with the supreme court's adoption of new time standards.

The identification of standard case milestones is also being addressed. Chief Justice Rabinowitz has asked the presiding judges and area court administrators to work as a Statistical Definitions Committee to define certain key terms which are essential to the uniform collection of statistics. The committee forwarded preliminary recommendations to the chief justice in June 1991. Members of this group are also attempting to identify a set of key milestone events.

Finally, the area court administrators and other key district personnel made energetic efforts in FY 1991 to review the information available about existing court caseload to insure that the information was current and accurate. Cases designated as "open" were examined to determine if they should remain as part of the court's active caseload; cases which had been dormant for a long period of *time were identified and many were closed. As a result of this effort, court managers will be better able to assess the court's future workload as reflected by numbers of open cases pending before the court.*

REDUCING THE COST OF INDIGENT REPRESENTATION

Indigent persons who are charged with crimes or who are parties in certain other types of cases involving their essential constitutional rights are entitled to receive assistance from attorneys provided at state expense. This right to representation is guaranteed under the state and federal constitutions.

The cost of providing these services is considerable. The Public Defender Agency has reported that during FY 1990, its staff of 89 (including 54 attorneys) handled 14,901 cases at an average cost of nearly $500 per case. The Office of Public Advocacy handled a caseload of over 3000 during the same period.

In cases in which representation cannot be provided through either of these agencies, the court system appoints and pays for private attorneys for indigent persons.

In FY 1991, the court system and the Department of Administration (which contains both the Public Defender and the Office of Public Advocacy) began a coordinated effort to insure that the public appointment system works efficiently and that unwarranted appointments are not made. Several related projects are being pursued:

Establishment of indigency standards

To insure that the appointment system is internally consistent and utilizes appropriate screening criteria, quantifiable standards for the determination of indigency should be applied. The development of such standards is a difficult process. To date, most states have not developed comprehensive indigency standards. The court system contracted with the National Center for State Courts to conduct a study of other states' systems for indigency determination and to make recommendations for standards in Alaska considering the special needs and circumstances presented by the Alaskan system. The Center's report is expected in September 1991.

Verification of financial information

With a request for public representation, an applicant must provide a sworn financial statement to the court. A pilot project is underway to assess the usefulness of obtaining credit bureau checks on applicants as part of the appointment process. The pilot project will determine if the information received from credit checks identifies applicants who provide inaccurate or incomplete information about their financial status. The results of the pilot project will be available in fall 1991, at which time the court will determine whether it is cost-effective to add the credit check component as a permanent part of the screening procedures.

Rule changes to require recoupment of the cost of appointments

The supreme court is currently examining rules on appointment of counsel for indigent criminal defendants. Under proposed rule changes, judgment for the cost of appointed counsel will be entered against all defendants who are convicted of an offense. The amount of the judgment will be determined according to a schedule, based upon the seriousness of the offense and the stage at which the case is concluded. The proposed changes also clarify the responsibilities of appointed counsel when a client's financial condition improves and when counsel determines that the client misrepresented the client's assets when the appointment was made. If adopted, the changes will probably become effective January 15, 1992.

Legislation to streamline recovery of judgments for repayments

In 1991, legislation was introduced at the request of the supreme court which would streamline the process of execution on permanent fund dividends, including dividends taken to satisfy court-ordered reimbursement of defense costs by criminal defendants. If passed in 1992, this legislation will make it far more cost-effective to pursue criminal defendants who owe defense expenses to the state.

Judicial education

At the 1991 judicial conference, the Public Defender and the Public Advocate discussed appointment problems with the judges, in an effort to reduce coordination and communication problems in the public representation process.

Advising defendants of alternatives to public representation

Criminal defendants are provided with a form advising them of the Bar Association's Lawyer Referral line, in an attempt to have them fully explore the possibilities of obtaining private counsel before public representation is granted.

The Alaska Court System and the Department of Administration are committed to continuing efforts to improve the system for the appointment of public counsel in Alaska.

ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION STANDING COMMITTEE ON MEDIATION

Courts nationwide continue to explore options to traditional adversarial dispute resolution. These options are grouped under the umbrella of "alternate dispute resolution", and can include early neutral evaluation, conciliation, minitrials, summary jury trials, mediation and arbitration.

In Alaska, these options have not been institutionalized into the court system, although some arbitration and mediation services exist *in the private sector. In the Alaska Court System's fiscal year 1989 budget appropriation document (May 1988), the Alaska State Legislature inserted the following provision:*

> *It is the legislature's intent that the court system educate judges, attorneys and the public on the potential benefits of mediation. The court system should evaluate and quantify the potential benefits to the consumers as well as the court system of mediation, as an option.*

In December 1988, Chief Justice Warren Matthews appointed a Task Force on Mediation, and asked the task force members to focus on the uses, availability and limits of mediation, and to issue a report on the subject to the supreme court. In June 1990 the Task Force's report was forwarded to the supreme court, along with ten recommendations. The final recommendation encouraged the supreme court to appoint a standing committee on mediation to facilitate the recommendations in the Task Force's report and to encourage the expanded use of mediation in the courts.

In July 1991 Chief Justice Jay Rabinowitz appointed eight members to a Standing Committee on Mediation. These members represent the bench, the bar and mediation service providers. Anchorage Superior Court Judge J. Justin Ripley was named to chair the committee.

The court's requests for funds for a court system pilot project to utilize mediators in domestic relations cases were not granted by the 1990 and 1991 legislatures.

ANCHORAGE VIDEOLINK PROJECT

On May 20, 1991, a videolink between the Anchorage courthouse and the Anchorage Annex Correctional Center was put into use. Judge Natalie Finn arraigned 15 in-custody defendants charged with municipal offenses. These defendants remained at the jail and participated in the proceedings through the use of two-way videoconferencing equipment connected to the courtroom. Since May 20, use of the videolink has successfully continued without interruption.

Because of the success of the videolink in municipal proceedings, plans are underway to expand the project to handle arraignments on state charges beginning in fall 1991.

The Anchorage videolink is the second project of its kind in Alaska. Alaska's first videolink connected a Fairbanks courtroom and correctional facility in November 1984. After the Fairbanks system was utilized successfully on an experimental basis for one year, plans were developed to continue the Fairbanks program on a permanent basis and to expand the use of videolinks to other locations.

The two Anchorage locations are linked by fiber optic cable. Large, split-screen monitors are present in the courtroom and at the jail facility. Paperwork is sent back and forth by fax machine. Special *telephone linkages are provided to allow a defendant at the jail to confer with an attorney in the courtroom in privacy. The cost of equipment purchase and installation for the Anchorage project was approximately $200,000, and was funded through appropriations to the Department of Public Safety.*

The primary benefit of the system is the elimination of the need for prisoner transport. Peace officers previously assigned to the time-consuming task of prisoner transport can be reassigned to other duties. Additionally, the link reduces the risk of liability to the state from accidents or security breaches while the defendants are being transported or are physically present at the court.

The Supreme Court adopted Criminal Rule 38.1 in 1986, which provides for the use of televised court appearances under controlled and appropriate circumstances. The Supreme Court gave the Department of Public Safety concept approval to develop the Anchorage videolink on January 21, 1988.

PUBLIC INFORMATION TASK FORCE

Chief Justice Jay Rabinowitz appointed a Public Information Task Force in FY 1991, and asked the task force members to work towards improving the image of the court system by encouraging the delivery of accessible and accurate information about the courts to the public. Deputy Administrative Director Stephanie Cole will chair this task force.

The task force held its first meeting on April 24, and identified five groups towards whom the efforts of the task force could be directed: the schools, litigants, the media, the general public and jurors. The task force plans to hold a series of meetings, with each meeting focused on the particular needs of each one of these groups. The task force will send a report to the chief justice containing an assessment of needs and recommendations for court system projects.

One of the projects which the task force is currently considering is a series of public forums modeled on a program sponsored by the American Bar Association called "Meet Your Judges." This program has been conducted successfully in a number of other states. The program is designed to allow members of communities to discuss issues of law and the courts with judges in a public forum setting.

CUSTOMER SERVICE PROJECT

> *Our goal is to serve our customers courteously and efficiently. Customers are, of course, the general public, but also include other court employees, employees from other agencies, attorneys and defendants. Providing excellent customer service should be the goal of every employee, not just those working the front counter.*
>
> *Alaska Court System*
> *Customer Service Standards*

In the fall of 1990, the court system began the development of a comprehensive customer service plan. Representatives from each of the districts, the appellate courts and court administration met to discuss and draft customer service standards. The representatives were individuals who were chosen because they exemplify excellent customer service in their daily jobs. The standards which were developed were then circulated to all employees, who were asked to use the proposed standards for a year. Next fall, it is anticipated that the standards will be finalized and become performance standards for all Alaska Court System employees.

At the 1991 Statewide Clerks Conference, the clerks were presented with an intensive one-day seminar on customer service. Plans are also being made to provide video training tapes on customer service to all employees.

To measure how well the court meets the needs of customers, a customer service questionnaire is now available in all court system offices. Responses to these questionnaires will identify areas needing improvement as well as incidents of good customer service.

The Alaska Court System recognizes that excellent customer service is a continuing goal. To that end, this project will evolve to meet the needs of customers and employees.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRANSLATION OF THE ADVISEMENT OF RIGHTS FOR CRIMINAL ARRAIGNMENT

Until recently, any criminal defendant who did not understand English had to wait until a translator was available to advise the defendant of his or her rights. In FY 1991, the Alaska Court System initiated a project to provide written and recorded translations of the criminal arraignment advisement of rights into several languages.

To date, audio tapes of the advisement in Spanish and Russian are available in all courts. A written translation is also available to accompany the tapes. After the utility of these tapes is evaluated, other translations (including Yupik, Filipino, Korean and Polish) will be considered.

SYNOPSIS OF LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Two bills introduced at the request of the supreme court were signed into law in 1991. Chapter 65, SLA 1991, provided accounts in the Judicial Retirement System with an exemption from execution by creditors. Chapter 60, SLA 1991, allows search warrants and their supporting documents to be sent by facsimile machines, with the facsimile serving as an original.

Several other bills of particular interest to the court system also passed during the 1991 legislative session. Judicial officers and court system employees received a five percent cost-of-living adjustment, as did all other state workers. Justices and judges will receive future adjustments that are comparable to any increases granted to certain other state employees (Chapter 19, SLA 1991).

With the passage of Chapter 76, SLA 1991, judges in a divorce action have been prohibited from delaying or reserving a child custody or property division issue unless all parties agree or the court finds that certain conditions are met.

A number of changes were made to criminal laws and procedures. The Victim's Rights Act of 1991 granted additional protection to criminal victims and witnesses, by prohibiting certain personal information from being revealed in court or placed in public files. Compliance with the Act will require numerous changes in court procedure and record-keeping. Victims were also given an increased right to participate in sentencing proceedings (Chapter 57, SLA 1991). Laws relating to the crime of escape were amended, prohibiting suspects from fleeing actual or constructive restraint (Chapter 91, SLA 1991). This negates the effect of two 1990 decisions of the Court of Appeals. The Rules of Criminal Procedure and Rules of Evidence were amended to make it easier for the state to hold joint trials for two or more defendants, and to present all the charges against one defendant in a single trial (Chapter 79, SLA 1991).

Important changes were made to the laws relating to domestic violence. The definition of "domestic violence" was expanded to include violence directed at parents, grandparents, children, grandchildren, and persons who have been in a dating, courtship or engagement relationship with the offender (Chapter 64, SLA 1991). This act limits a court's authority to impose a restraining order on the petitioner in a domestic violence case.

Finally, legislation implementing the state's obligation as trustee of the mental health lands was enacted (Chapter 66, SLA 1991). This law reconstitutes the trust corpus, and provides compensation for lands not returned to the trust. The supreme court is given original jurisdiction to hear and resolve certain disputes under the act.

FISCAL OPERATIONS

During fiscal year 1991, Fiscal Operations continued projects originated in FY 1990 and started several new projects. The fiscal section is comprised of administrative accounting, payroll, purchasing and inventory control.

Administrative accounting, working with central court supply, continued work on an inventory system for supplies. In November 1990, the inventory system was implemented. Usage records are now maintained for all supplies. A catalog was developed for ordering supplies and the court standardized the supplies that are available. The benefits of the new system include cost savings, better availability of supplies, reduction of storage space devoted to supplies and a more efficient ordering process. Next year the goal is to automate the process and to develop better integration with the functions of the purchasing office.

The payroll section, together with the personnel office, continued to make improvements in the court's utilization of the state's new pay-

roll system. One improvement allowed the court to automate leave accounting for all employees.

During the fiscal year, purchasing participated in several major procurements. Working with technical operations, the office assisted in purchasing replacement computers for 19 trial courts and in the replacement of the main telephone switch in Fairbanks. The computers are an integral part of the court system's statewide automation project. Purchasing also was instrumental in the procurement of plain paper facsimile machines for 22 courts. The fax machines will be used to improve communications between the courts, other agencies and the public. The office also contracted for several space utilization studies, which will improve operations with the better placement of workstations, partitions and storage areas. Purchasing has been working with the recycling committee with a goal towards better utilization of consumable commodities and the use of recycled products. In FY 1992, the office plans to automate the purchasing process.

Fiscal operations was able to resume routine financial audits of the courts upon the hiring of a new field accountant. Besides assessing compliance with fiscal policies, the field accountant's work will assist in the improvement of all aspects of the court system's operations. Ten courts were reviewed in FY 1992. The goal of the position is to visit each court in the state at least once every two years.

TECHNICAL OPERATIONS

Work in Technical Operations during FY 91 concentrated on upgrading existing computer installations, upgrades to existing installed software and the design and initial development stages of a new statewide computer system.

The court system decided during FY 1991 to move all computer applications into the Unix operating system environment. The principal reason for this move is to provide the ability for the trial courts to adopt and standardize the WordPerfect word processing system. This package, along with Unix based hardware, was installed in Anchorage and Fairbanks during the fiscal year. Other trial courts will have this package installed early in 1992.

The existing trial court software applications have all been converted from the Basic language to UxBasic. This will allow the existing systems to function in the Unix environment during the development period for a new statewide computer system which will replace all current trial court systems.

In addition to adopting Unix as the standard operating system, the court system will standardize all database software development with the Progress Relational Database Management System and peripheral products. The fourth generation capabilities of the Progress language as well as the relational nature of the database will allow the court's programming resources to be more efficient at software development and maintenance levels.

A statewide computer users group has been meeting for the last year to review previous system design specifications and to develop new specifications for a uniform statewide computer system. Initial module prototyping will be completed during the fourth quarter of 1991. Initial system implementation should commence during the third quarter of 1992.

FACILITIES

The Alaska Court System maintains court facilities in 54 locations throughout the state ranging in size from one room magistrate's offices to large multi-courtroom facilities -- from the 100 square feet that houses the magistrate in Tanana to the 207,443 square feet of the Anchorage court facility. Thirteen of the court facilities are located in buildings owned by the state. One facility, the Palmer courthouse, is occupied on a lease/purchase agreement with the city of Palmer. The remaining facilities are located in space leased to the court system by municipalities, boroughs, federal agencies or private sector landlords.

Statewide, the court system occupies approximately 638,200 square feet of space. Approximately 48 percent of the statewide court system space is located in Anchorage, Juneau and Fairbanks.

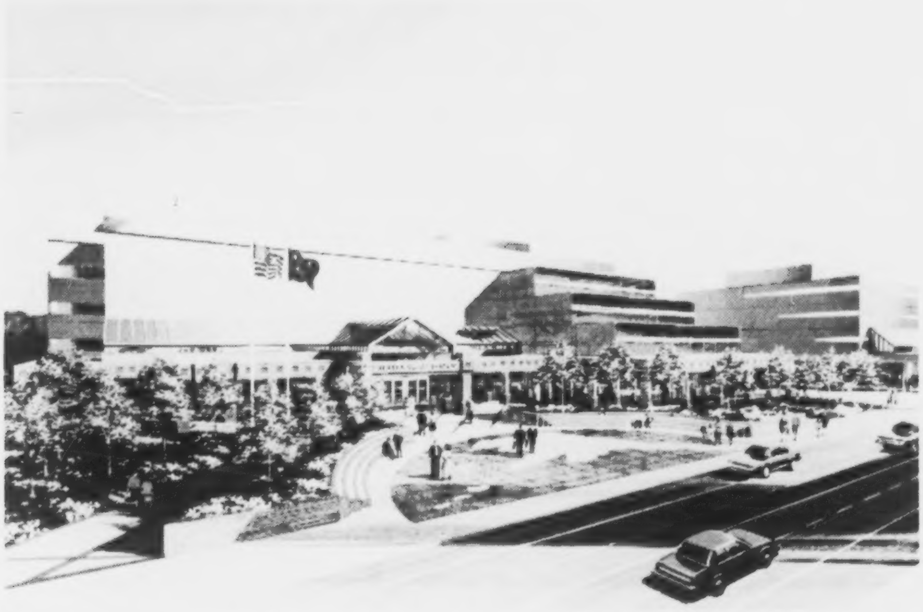
During fiscal year 1991, several small facilities projects were completed and many of the court's larger and intermediate facilities were evaluated for repairs, modifications and capital project needs. In addition, several capital projects funded by the 1990-91 legislature were completed. Projects completed this year included:

- renovations to the Bethel courthouse
- office renovations for the law library in Anchorage
- construction of a new leased facility in an office building in Glennallen
- installation of approximately 3500 yards of carpet in the Fairbanks courthouse

The 1991 legislature appropriated funds to allow the court system to proceed with design and contract administration work for an expanded facility in Anchorage. During FY 1992, a team of architects and engineers will be developing design solutions for a 150,000 square foot addition to the Boney Memorial Building in Anchorage. This addition will replace the aging district court building and provide badly needed additional space for courtrooms and offices. A construction funding request will be presented to the 1992 legislature.

The new addition will contain four floors plus a basement and will be located primarily on the existing parking lot. The district court building will be demolished and a landscaped courtyard will be constructed over the footprint of the old structure.

This year, the court system initiated projects funded by FY 91 capital budget funds to address handicapped access in selected facilities, replacement of the roof on the Fairbanks facility and building code upgrades in Anchorage.



Conceptual drawing of the proposed new addition to the Boney Memorial Building

Design work is underway for a major renovation of the Kotzebue courthouse. The Department of Transportation has provided funding for this project.

LAW LIBRARIES

The court system maintains 17 libraries in larger court locations for the use of the judiciary, members of the bar, and the general public. The Anchorage Law Library is the administrative headquarters for this library system and serves as the major legal resource facility for the state.

The Anchorage Law Library maintains a professional staff to provide reference and interlibrary loan services to its patrons and to maintain the automated cataloging system. Additions to the holdings in the automated catalog totalled 2,147 this fiscal year. The library collection experienced a net growth of 6,520 volumes and 21,363 microform units in FY 91.

Library reference staff in Anchorage responded to over 12,000 inquiries, an average of approximately 34 inquiries per day.

Interlibrary loan services are a vital resource for both branch library and headquarters library patrons. The library takes advantage of its membership in WLN (Western Library Network) to provide cost-effective resource sharing with libraries in the Pacific Northwest. This year 983 items from the Anchorage Law Library were supplied to library patrons in locations other than Anchorage, and 388 items *were supplied from other facilities for the use of Alaska Court System Library patrons.*

Computer-assisted legal research systems are available through the library for the use of the judiciary statewide. WESTLAW terminals are also available for use by WESTLAW subscribers in Anchorage and Barrow. Computerized law review indexes in CD ROM format are available in Anchorage.

GENERAL SERVICES

Micrographics

The goals of the microfilming section are to produce quality microfilm at an economical cost that meets archival standards, and to produce a computerized numeric index as an aid to trial courts in locating microfilmed records. The present policy provides for the filming of case files which have been closed for four years.

During the year, the following production was achieved:

~ 1,174 boxes of case files received, prepped and filmed
~ 1,306 rolls of microfilm produced
~ 3,706,998 documents microfilmed
~ 4,833 hours of community work service utilized

The future goal of micrographics is to produce a computer tape containing the numeric index for transmittal to the individual trial courts instead of the present paper index. This procedure will allow for the computerized search of the numeric index for case number, roll number and reference number locations.

Audio Tape Archives

The audio tape archives consist of 90,000 tapes held in permanent storage. Tapes that are received for storage are placed in permanent storage boxes, and the storage box and storage location are entered into a computer to produce a numeric audio tape index for each court location. The goal is to produce a computer tape that can be sent to the individual trial courts indicating the tape number, storage box and shelf location of audio tapes being stored.

Supply Section

In addition to maintaining the warehouse and basement storage rooms, the supply section provides general services to the Anchorage trial courts and administration. Supply fills requests for standard court forms throughout the Alaska Court System. During the year, the supply section handled 93 requests for general services (such as moving furniture, etc.), 988 requests for forms, and 1,786 requests for supplies.

Printing Section

During the year, an output of 10,164,172 impressions was accomplished by two printers. A new photocopy machine was pur-

chased which, in addition to its normal functions of photocopying, handles the tape-binding of completed booklets.

Mail Section

The pre-sorting of outgoing mail into zip codes was implemented at a potential savings of approximately $1,300 a month.

HUMAN RESOURCES

There were 7,530 applications submitted in response to 139 non-judicial job openings within the Alaska Court System in FY 1991. Of the 6,275 applicants determined qualified, 4,279 were Caucasian, 538 Alaska Native, 854 Black, 130 Asian/Pacific Islanders, 247 classified as "Other Minorities", and 315 individuals who did not indicate a race. New hires were placed in 82 of the 139 positions filled. Sixty-five of the new hires were Caucasian, nine were Alaska Native, six were Black, one was Asian/Pacific Islander and one was classified as "Other Minority". Of the 25 positions filled through promotions, 18 were Caucasian, five were Alaska Native, one was Black, and one was classified as "Other Minority". Of the 32 employees transferring laterally, there were 27 Caucasians, one Alaska Native, three Blacks, and one classified as "Other Minority".

As of June 30, 1991, there were 444 non-judicial positions filled. The racial composition of this workforce was: 365 Caucasians (82.2%), 30 Alaska Natives (6.8%), 31 Blacks (7.0%), 6 Asian/Pacific Islanders (1.3%) and 12 employees classified as "Other Minori-

CLASSIFIED AND NON-JUDICIAL EMPLOYEES

	CAUCASIAN		ALASKAN NATIVE		BLACK		ASIAN PACIFIC ISLANDER		OTHER MINORITY		TOTAL			
Salary Range(s)	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Vacant	Total
Range 6 - 8	8	38		3	1	9		2		2	9	54	16	79
Range 10	9	102		11	4	5		1	2	5	15	124	5	144
Range 12	2	107		11		6		3		1	2	128	11	141
Range 13 - 14	2	34		5		4				1	2	44	3	49
Range 15 - 20	10	23				1				1	10	25	4	39
Range 21+	16	14				1					16	15	5	36
Total Employees	47	318		30	5	26		6	2	10	54	390	44	488
Percentage	9.6%	65.2%		6.1%	1.0%	5.3%		1.2%	0.4%	2.0%	11.1%	79.9%	0.0%	100.0%

JUDICIAL OFFICERS AND LAW CLERKS

	CAUCASIAN		ALASKAN NATIVE		BLACK		ASIAN PACIFIC ISLANDER		OTHER MINORITY		TOTAL			
Classification	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Vacant	Total
Appellate Court Justices	8										8			8
Superior Court Judges	21	7							1		22	7	1	30
District Court Judges	11	5									11	5	1	17
Magistrates	15	14	8	4							23	18	17	58
Law Clerks	15	25							1		16	25	3	44
Total Employees	70	51	8	4					2		80	55	22	157
Percentage	44.6%	32.5%	5.1%	2.5%					1.3%		51.0%	35.0%	0.0%	100.0%

ties" (2.7%). In addition there were 41 law clerks; 40 Caucasians, and one classified as "Other Minority."

Women comprised 87.8% of the non-judicial workforce. Women occupied 95.7% of the first-line supervisory positions, 71.4% of the professional positions, and 48.4% of the managerial positions. Sixty-one percent of the law clerks were female.

ALASKA JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

The 1991 Alaska Judicial Conference was held June 5 - 7 in Fairbanks. Conference topics included:

- *problems with the system of screening for indigency for the appointment of public counsel*
- *recent court of appeals decisions*
- *bar section reports about employment law, torts law, Native law, environmental and natural resources law, family law and administrative law*
- *case and trial management*
- *current and proposed judicial conduct code provisions*
- *legal writing techniques*
- *settlement techniques*

ALASKA MAGISTRATE CONFERENCE

A statewide magistrate conference was held in Anchorage on October 23 - 26, 1990. New topics at this conference included a training session on handling biohazardous coroner's property and a presentation on fetal alcohol syndrome.

Regional magistrate conferences were held in Sitka (for the first district), Fairbanks (for the fourth district magistrates, excluding the Bethel region), Bethel (for the Bethel region), and Anchorage (for the third district magistrates).

The magistrate education coordinator travelled to several of the rural locations to train new magistrates. Training judges and deputy training judges, who are responsible for magistrate evaluations and ongoing training, met three times during the fiscal year.

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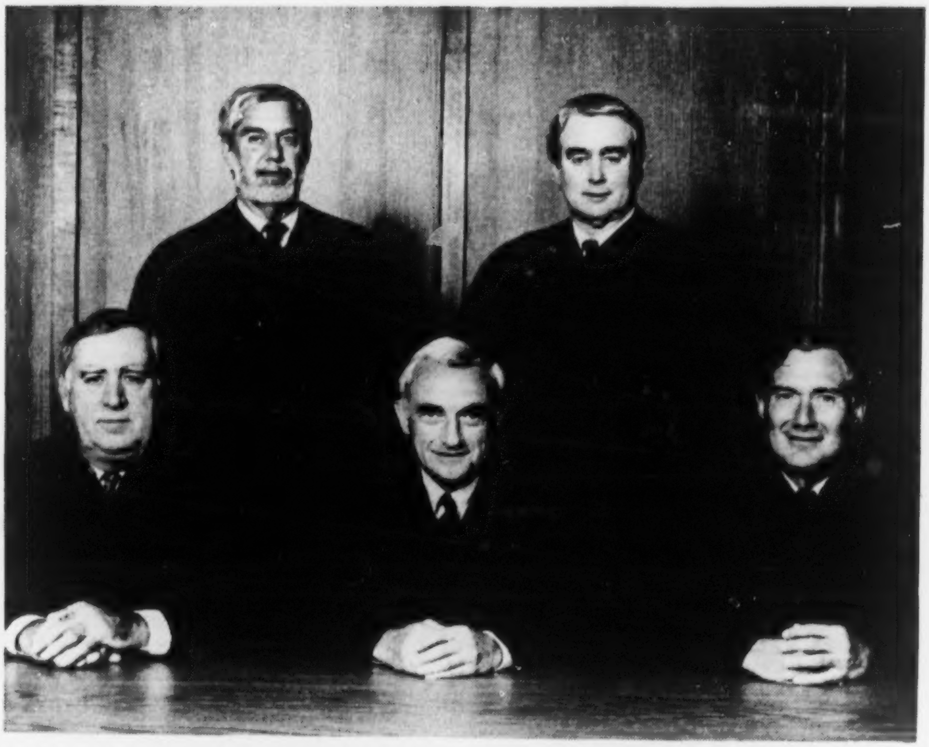
Appellate
Courts

7



Left to right: Justice Edmond W. Burke, Justice Allen T. Compton, Chief Justice Jay A. Rabinowitz, Justice Daniel A. Moore, Jr., and Justice Warren W. Matthews

The Alaska Constitution establishes the Alaska Supreme Court as the highest court in the state. The supreme court consists of five justices who choose one of their members to be the chief justice. The chief justice holds office for three years and may not serve consecutive terms.

During the 1991 fiscal year (FY 91), the Honorable Warren W. Matthews completed his term as chief justice on September 30, 1990. The Honorable Jay A. Rabinowitz began his term as chief justice on October 1, 1990.

***Chief Justice Jay A. Rabinowitz** has served on the supreme court for 26 years. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He holds a B.A. degree from Syracuse University and an LL.B. degree from Harvard University Law School. Justice Rabinowitz was admitted to the Alaska Bar Association in 1958 and served as a law clerk to the U.S. District Court in Fairbanks. He served as an assistant U.S. attorney from 1958 - 1959 and as a deputy attorney general from 1959 - 1960. Justice Rabinowitz was appointed to the Alaska Supreme Court in 1965. Justice Rabinowitz served his first term as chief justice from 1972 - 1975; his second term from 1978 - 1981; is third term from 1984 - 1987 and his fourth term from 1990 to present. He is married to Annie Rabinowitz and has four children.*

***Justice Edmond W. Burke** has served on the court for 17 years. He was born in Ukiah, California. Justice Burke holds B.A. and M.A.*

degrees from Humboldt State College. He received his J.D. degree from Hastings College of Law. He was in the private practice of law in California and Alaska before serving as an assistant attorney general in Juneau and assistant district attorney in Anchorage. Justice Burke was appointed to the superior court bench in 1975 and to the Alaska Supreme Court in 1977. Justice Burke served as chief justice from 1981 - 1984. He is married to Anna Burke and has two children.

Justice Warren W. Matthews has served on the court for 14 years. He was born in Santa Cruz, California. He holds a B.A. degree from Stanford University and a J.D. degree from Harvard University Law School. He was in the private practice of law in Anchorage from 1965 - 1977. Justice Matthews served as a member of the Board of Governors of the Alaska Bar Association, the Supreme Court Criminal Rules Revisions Commission, the Alaska Sentencing Commission and as chairman of the Alaska Bar Ethics and Unauthorized Practices Commission. He was appointed to the Alaska Supreme Court in 1977 and served as chief justice from 1987 - 1990. He is married to Donna Matthews and has two children.

Justice Allen T. Compton has served on the court for 11 years. Justice Compton was born in Kansas City, Missouri. He received a B.A. degree from the University of Kansas and a law degree from the University of Colorado. He moved to Juneau in 1970 and served as supervising attorney for Alaska Legal Services. Justice Compton was also in the private practice of law in Juneau until he was appointed to the superior court bench in February 1976. He was appointed to the Alaska Supreme Court in 1980. Justice Compton is married to Sue Ellen Tatter and has three children.

Justice Daniel Moore, Jr. has served on the court for eight years. Justice Moore was born in Chicago, Illinois. He moved to Alaska in 1955. Justice Moore holds a B.B.A. degree from the University of Notre Dame and a J.D. degree from the University of Denver, College of Law. Justice Moore is admitted to practice law in Colorado and in Alaska. He served as a district court judge in 1961 and 1962. He entered private law practice in 1962 in Anchorage. He served as a member and officer on the Board of Governors for the Alaska Bar Association from 1971 to 1973. Justice Moore served as a special master for the federal and state courts and served as a law member and as chair of the Judicial Qualifications Commission from 1979 to 1980. Justice Moore was appointed to the superior court bench in 1981. He was appointed to the Alaska Supreme Court in 1983. He currently serves as chair of the Alaska Supreme Court Civil Rules Committee. Justice Moore is married to Pat Moore and has two children, Brideen and Danny.

Under the Alaska Constitution, the supreme court establishes rules for the administration of all courts in the state and for practice and procedure in civil and criminal cases. The supreme court has further adopted rules for the practice of law in Alaska and procedural rules for children's matters, probate, and appeals. The Alaska Legislature may change the court's procedural rules only by passing an act expressing its intent to do so by a two-thirds majority of both houses.

The supreme court hears cases on a monthly basis in Anchorage and Fairbanks, approximately quarterly in Juneau, and on the basis of workload in other Alaskan communities. The court prefers to hear argument in the city where the case was heard in the trial court.

The court meets after oral argument and on a weekly basis to confer on cases argued orally and on cases submitted on the briefs. The court decides the cases and announces its decisions in one of three ways: 1) opinions for publication in the Pacific Reporter, 2d series, and in the Alaska Reporter; 2) memorandum opinions and judgments (MO&J's); and 3) orders summarily ruling on the merits of cases or dismissing them. Though the MO&J's and most orders are not published, the MO&J's are available for public inspection at the Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau offices of the clerk of the appellate courts, and the orders are filed in the clerk's Anchorage and Fairbanks offices.

SUPREME COURT JURISDICTION AND FORM OF APPEALS

The supreme court has final state appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters:

1. *CIVIL APPEALS: The supreme court must hear appeals from final decisions by the superior court in civil cases (including cases which originated in administrative agencies).*

2. *The supreme court may exercise its discretion to hear appeals:*

   a. *CRIMINAL APPEALS: from decisions of the court of appeals or upon certification from the court of appeals that the case involves a significant question of constitutional law or an issue of substantial public interest; and*

   b. *PETITIONS: from non-final decisions by the superior court in civil cases and from final decisions of the superior court on review of the district court's decisions in civil matters.*

3. *ORIGINAL APPLICATIONS: The supreme court may also exercise its discretion to hear matters in which relief is not otherwise available, including bar admission and attorney discipline matters and questions of state law certified from the federal courts.*

ACTIVITY

Filings

Six hundred twelve cases were filed in the supreme court during fiscal year 1991, a 6% increase over the 578 filings in fiscal year 1990, and the second highest number of filings since fiscal year 1982 (the first full statistical year after the creation of the court of appeals). Filings increased in all types of cases except original appli-

cations with the largest increase being 22% in criminal petitions. For details about filings in various categories of cases from FY 84 through FY 91, see Table III.

Dispositions

The supreme court disposed of 547 cases in FY 91, a 6% decrease from the 584 dispositions in FY 90, and in the mid-range of numbers of dispositions in the years since FY 82. The court issued 103 published opinions, 49 MO&J's, and 27 orders summarily disposing of cases on the merits; the remaining 388 dispositions were not on the merits. For details about the dispositions by type and caseload composition in FY 91, see Table II. For comparisons of dispositions by type and caseload composition from FY 84 through FY 91, see Table III.

Pending Caseload

On June 30, 1990, 533 cases were pending, a 15% increase over the 462 cases pending at year's end FY 90, and substantially the highest number of cases pending at year's end since FY 82. Fifty-five percent of these pending cases were at a pre-submission to the court stage (awaiting record, briefs or hearing), seven percent were stayed or remanded, and the remaining 38% were under advisement (submitted to the court but awaiting circulation of a draft opinion, filing of an opinion, or a decision on a petition). For a comparison of cases pending at year's end by case composition from FY 84 through FY 91, see Table III. For a breakdown of reasons for cases pending at year's end FY 91 by case composition, see Table IV.

Time Required for Disposition of Cases

If the deadlines in the Appellate Rules for certifying the record and filing briefs are met, a case is set for oral argument no later than six weeks after the reply brief is filed, and the court meets its internal operating procedures deadlines, a civil appeal can be completed in 10.8 months.

The average time to dispose of a civil appeal when an opinion was issued increased from 19.2 months in FY 90 to 19.6 months in FY 91. The median time for completion of a civil appeal increased from 18.4 months in FY 90 to 19 months in FY 91.

The average period of time from the notice of appeal to submission of a civil case to the court increased from 11 months in FY 90 to 11.5 months in FY 91. The average period of time from submission of a civil case to the court to the filing of an opinion in FY 91 increased by five days over FY 90. For a comparison of the lengths of time required to dispose of civil appeals from FY 88 through FY 91, see Table V.

THE ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Judge Alexander O. Bryner

Judge Robert G. Coats

Judge David Mannheimer

The court of appeals is a three-judge panel consisting of a chief judge, who serves a two-year term and is appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court, and two judges. The Honorable Alexander O. Bryner, now in his sixth term as chief judge, has served in that capacity since the statutory creation of the court in 1980. Judge Robert G. Coats has also been a member of the court since its creation. Judge David Mannheimer was appointed to the court in October 1990 after Judge James Singleton's appointment to the federal bench and resignation from the court in July 1990.

The Court of Appeals hears cases on a monthly basis in Anchorage and as caseload demands in Fairbanks. The court meets after oral argument and on a weekly basis to confer on cases argued orally and on cases submitted on the briefs. The court decides the cases and announces its decisions in one of three ways: 1) opinions for publication in the Pacific Reporter, 2d series, and in the Alaska Reporter; 2) memorandum opinions and judgments (MO&J's); and 3) orders summarily ruling on the merits of cases or dismissing them. Though the memorandum opinions and judgments and most orders are not published, the MO&J's are available for public inspection at the Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau offices of the clerk of the appellate courts, and the orders are filed in the clerk's Anchorage office.

COURT OF APPEALS JURISDICTION AND FORM OF APPEALS

The court of appeals has jurisdiction to hear appeals in cases involving criminal prosecution, post-conviction relief, juvenile delinquency, extradition, habeas corpus, probation and parole, bail, and the excessiveness or leniency of a sentence:

> *1. MERIT APPEALS (issues concerning the merits of a conviction) or SENTENCE APPEALS: (the excessiveness or leniency of a sentence) - The court of appeals must hear appeals from final decisions by the superior court or the district court.*
>
> *2. PETITIONS: The court of appeals may exercise its discretion to hear appeals of non-final decisions from the superior court or the district court or from final decisions of the superior court on review of the district court's decisions.*
>
> *3. ORIGINAL APPLICATIONS: The court of appeals may exercise its discretion to hear cases in which relief cannot be obtained from the court through one of the above types of appeals.*

ACTIVITY

Filings

Five hundred fourteen cases were filed in the court during FY 91, a 5% increase over the 490 filings in FY 90. The 328 merit appeals filed in FY 91 were an 18% increase over the 279 merit appeals filed in FY 90, while the 126 sentence appeals filed in FY 91 were a 16% decrease from the 150 sentence appeals filed in FY 90. FY 91 filings of petitions and original applications remained almost exactly at their FY 90 level. For a comparison of filings in various categories of cases from FY 84 through FY 91, see Table IX.

Dispositions

The court of appeals disposed of 455 cases in FY 91, a 1% increase over the 451 dispositions in FY 90. The court issued 95 published opinions, 194 MO&J's, and 12 orders summarily disposing of cases on the merits; the remaining 154 dispositions were not on the merits. For details about disposition by type and caseload composition in FY 91, see Table VIII. For comparisons of dispositions by type and caseload composition from FY 84 through FY 91, see Table IX.

Pending Caseload

On June 30, 1991, 537 cases were pending, a 13% increase over the 475 cases pending at year's end FY 1990, and substantially the highest number of cases pending at year's end since FY 1982. Fifty-eight percent of these pending cases were at a pre-submission to the court stage (awaiting record, briefs or hearing), 9% percent were stayed or remanded, and the remaining 33% were under advisement (submitted to the court but awaiting circulation of a draft opinion, filing of an opinion or a decision on a petition). For a comparison of the cases pending at year's end by case *composition from FY 84 through FY 91, see Table IX. For a breakdown of reasons for cases pending at year's end FY 91 by case composition, see Table X.*

Time Required for Disposition of Cases

The average time for disposition increased from 18.5 months in FY 90 to 22 months in FY 91 for a felony merit appeal, from 9.8 months in FY 90 to 11 months in FY 91 for misdemeanor merit appeals, and from 8.7 months in FY 90 to 11 months in FY 91 for felony sentence appeals. The average time for disposition decreased from 8.9 months in FY 90 to 6.9 months in FY 91 for misdemeanor sentence appeals.

The median number of days for disposition in FY 91 was lower in each of these statistical categories than the average number of days for dispositions. This indicates that cases on the upper end of the disposition time figures, which took a long time to complete, skewed the figures for the average number of days to disposition.

The average period of time in FY 91 from the notice of appeal to submission to the court was 16.1 months (13.3 months in FY 90) for felony merit appeals, 5.7 months (4.5 months in FY 90) for misdemeanor merit appeals, 5.8 months (4.1 months in FY 90) for felony sentence appeals, and 3.8 months (4.4 months in FY 90) for misdemeanor sentence appeals. The average period of time from submission of appeals to the court to the filing of an opinion was 5.9 months (5.2 months in FY 90) for felony merit appeals, 5.3 months (5.3 months in FY 90) for misdemeanor merit appeals, 5.2 months (4.6 months for FY 90) for felony sentence appeals, and 3.1 months (4.5 months) for misdemeanor sentence appeals. For a detailed comparison of lengths of time required to dispose of appeals in FY 90 and FY 91, see Table XI.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE APPELLATE COURTS

The office of the clerk of the appellate courts serves both the supreme court and the court of appeals. The clerk's office receives filings, assigns the filings to the courts, schedules oral arguments, issues the courts' orders, publishes their opinions, and otherwise monitors case flow. The clerk's main office is located in Anchorage. Deputy clerks are located in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau.

David Lampen served as clerk of the appellate courts during FY 91 until he resigned in May 1991 to become clerk of the U.S. Court of Claims. His successor, Jan Hansen, was appointed in July 1991.

Jan Hansen
Clerk of the Appellate Courts

ALASKA SUPREME COURT

TABLE I

Recapitulation - Fiscal Year 1991

	Civil Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Petitions for Review	Original Applications	Total
Beginning	381	35	36	10	462
Transferred to Court of Appeals					0
Transferred from Court of Appeals					0
Filed	339	106	150	17	612
Reinstated	6				6
Converted[a] (net)					0
Corrected (net)	+1			-1	0
Closed	288	104	137	18	547
Ending	439	37	49	8	533

[a] By action of the court or the parties, cases are occasionally converted from one type to another. These figures represent the end of all such changes during 1991.

ALASKA SUPREME COURT

TABLE II

Dispositions - Fiscal Year 1991

	Civil Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Petitions for Review	Original Applications	Total All Cases
DISPOSITIONS					
PUBLISHED OPINION					
Affirmed	38		1		39
Reversed or vacated	21	4	4		29
Affirmed in part/Reversed in part	17	1	1		19
Other	12	2	1	1	16
Total	88	7	7	1	103
SUMMARILY ON MERITS					
Affirmed	33				33
Reversed or vacated	11				11
Affirmed in part/Reversed in part	5				5
Other	5	5	8	9	27
Total	54	5	8	9	76
TOTAL ON MERITS	142	12	15	10	179
PETITIONS DENIALS		79	97	4	180
DISMISSALS					
Stipulated or by Appellant	91	3	13		107
Motion of Appellee	10	1			11
Sua sponte	45	9	12	4	70
TOTAL NOT ON MERITS	146	92	122	8	368
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	288	104	137	18	547

ALASKA SUPREME COURT

TABLE III - Historical[a]

		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87[c]	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
A.	FILINGS[b]								
	Civil Appeals	300	311	295	356	338	325	329	339
	Criminal Appeals	79	93	152	107	98	95	87	106
	Sentence Appeals	13	9	21					
	Petitions for Review	129	92	140	112	146	156	144	150
	Original Applications	20	23	23	12	25	17	18	17
	TOTAL	541	528	631	587	607	593	578	612
B.	DISPOSITIONS								
	Civil Appeals	325	273	328	278	371	280	334	288
	Criminal Appeals	89	79	148	120	113	96	76	104
	Sentence Appeals	12	14	15					
	Petitions for Review	119	104	127	111	142	147	159	137
	Original Applications	22	14	27	13	23	18	15	18
	TOTAL	567	484	645	522	649	541	584	547
C.	DISPOSITIONS								
	On Merits	257	213	256	220	301	204	257	179
	Petitions & Original Applications Denied	190	157	230	157	185	185	184	180
	Dismissals	120	114	159	145	163	152	143	188
	TOTAL	567	484	645	522	649	541	584	547
D.	OPINIONS PUBLISHED	148	104	131	115	161	89	158	103
	MEMORANDUM OPINION AND JUDGMENTS	43	66	63	44	71	50	49	49
E.	PENDING END-OF-YEAR								
	Civil Appeals	291	331	303	379	347	388	381	439
	Criminal Appeals	21	35	41	34	19	23	35	37
	Sentence Appeals	5	1	6					
	Petitions for Review	38	22	32	35	38	50	36	49
	Original Applications	5	15	8	7	9	7	10	8
	TOTAL	360	404	390	455	413	468	462	533

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[a] The figures for cases pending at the end of the year plus the next year's filings minus dispositions do not always equal cases pending at the end of the following year due to reclassification and corrections. See footnote "a" to Table I.

[b] Includes reinstatements and cases transferred from the court of appeals to the supreme court.

[c] Criminal appeals and sentence appeals have been merged and listed solely as criminal appeals beginning with FY 87.

ALASKA SUPREME COURT

TABLE IV

Reasons for Cases Pending June 30, 1991

	Civil Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Petitions	Originals	Total All Cases
Awaiting records	59			1	60
Awaiting briefs	136	19	26	2	183
Awaiting hearing/submission	48				48
Awaiting draft opinion	74	7	5	2	88
Draft opinion circulating	70	3	3	1	77
Awaiting decision on granting petition		6	11		17
Awaiting decision on rehearing/record return	22		1	1	24
Stayed or remanded	30	2	3	1	36
TOTAL CASES PENDING JUNE 30, 1991	439	37	49	8	533

ALASKA SUPREME COURT

TABLE V - Length of Time to Disposition
(Average Number of Days)
Cases Decided by Opinion or MO&J

	Fiscal Year 1991 Civil Appeals	(# of cases considered)	Fiscal Year 1990 Civil Appeals	(# of cases considered)	Fiscal Year 1989 Civil Appeals	(# of cases considered)	Fiscal Year 1988 Civil Appeals	(# of cases considered)
Notice of Appeal to Record Certification	127	(138)	101	(215)	80	(158)	81	(242)
Record Certification to Last Brief	161	(138)	172	(214)	160	(158)	150	(241)
Last Brief to Argument or Submission	62	(138)	62	(214)	66	(171)	61	(240)
Argument or Submission to Circulation of Draft Opinion or Recommendation	114	(134)	102	(214)	97	(166)	94	(231)
Circulation of Draft Opinion or Recommendation to Publication	101	(134)	105	(215)	87	(167)	88	(232)
Publication to Closing	30	(138)	33	(217)	25	(172)	22	(242)
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS	595	(138)	576	(217)	516	(172)	496	(242)
Lowest Total Number of Days	215		206		183		240	
Tenth Percentile	384		370		327		334	
Median Number of Days	579		560		470		469	
Ninetieth Percentile	806		764		721		656	
Highest Total Number of Days	1,379		2,031		1,534		1,455	

ALASKA SUPREME COURT & COURT OF APPEALS

TABLE VI

Backlog Months

	AT FY91 disposition rate, months necessary to dispose of:	
	FY90 Filings	Cases Pending 6/30/91
SUPREME COURT		
All cases	13.4	11.7
Civil appeals only	14.1	18.3
COURT OF APPEALS		
All cases	13.6	14.2
Felony merit appeals only	13.9	19.6
Misdemeanor merit appeals only	20.2	17.7
Sentence appeals only	11.1	10.3

ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS

TABLE VII

Recapitulation - Fiscal Year 1991

	MERIT APPEALS		SENTENCE APPEALS		PETITIONS			ORIGINAL APPLICATION	TOTAL
	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	From District via Superior		
Beginning	298	52	98	9	17		1		475
Transferred from Supreme Court									0
Transferred to Supreme Court									0
Filed	222	106	108	18	49	8	1	2	514
Reinstated				2			1		3
Converted (net)[a]	-5	-2	+5	+2					0
Correct (net)[b]	-10		+5	+2	+1	+2			0
Closed	192	63	115	19	54	9	2	1	455
Ending	313	93	101	14	13	1	1	1	537

[a] By action of the court or the parties, cases are occasionally converted from one type to another. These figures represent the net of all such changes during 1991.

[b] This category includes cases erroneously misclassified at the time they were filed. These figures represent the net of all such corrections during 1991.

ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS

TABLE VIII - Dispositions - Fiscal Year 1991

	MERIT APPEALS		SENTENCE APPEALS		PETITIONS			ORIGINAL APPLICATION	TOTAL
	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	From District via Superior		
DISPOSITIONS									
PUBLISHED OPINION									
Affirmed	32	8	5	1	3				49
Reversed or vacated	19	5	8		4		1		37
Affirmed in part/ Reversed in part	2								2
Other	6		1						7
Total	59	13	14	1	7		1		95
SUMMARILY ON MERITS									
Affirmed	65	27	67	7	1				167
Reversed or vacated	6	6	10			1			23
Affirmed in part/ Reversed in part	4								4
Other	8	1	2		1				12
Total	83	34	79	7	2	1			206
TOTAL ON MERITS	142	47	93	8	9	1	1		301
PETITION DENIALS					31	7	1	1	40
DISMISSALS									
Stipulated or by Appellant	29	10	16	9	7				71
Motion of Appellee	2								2
Sua sponte	19	6	6	2	7	1			41
TOTAL NOT ON MERITS	50	16	22	11	45	8	1	1	154
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	192	63	115	19	54	9	2	1	455

ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS

TABLE IX - Historical[a]

		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
A.	FILINGS[b]								
	Merit Appeals	312	287	346	332	287	253	279	328
	Sentence Appeals	150	158	158	137	146	151	150	126
	Petitions	64	60	83	54	62	62	60	58
	Original Applications	5	1	1	0	2	0	1	2
	TOTAL	531	506	588	523	497	466	490	514
B.	DISPOSITIONS[c]								
	Merit Appeals	276	283	381	293	256	280	245	255
	Sentence Appeals	168	122	206	135	145	151	142	134
	Petitions	77	55	99	54	66	56	63	65
	Original Applications	5	1	2	1	2	0	1	1
	TOTAL	526	461	688	483	469	487	451	455
C.	DISPOSITIONS								
	On Merits	402	340	541	359	335	379	330	301
	Petitions & Original Applications Denied	50	40	66	32	37	36	39	40
	Dismissals	74	81	81	92	97	72	82	114
	TOTAL	526	461	688	483	469	487	451	455
D.	OPINIONS PUBLISHED	120	103	149	82	106	119	119	95
	MEMORANDUM OPINION AND JUDGMENTS	242	238	337	277	196	209	195	194
E.	PENDING END-OF-YEAR								
	Merit Appeals	350	342	306	331	360	322	350	406
	Sentence Appeals	82	124	72	88	91	94	107	115
	Petitions	11	19	8	8	6	20	18	15
	Other Applications	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
	TOTAL	443	486	387	427	457	436	475	537

[a] The figures for cases pending at the end of one year plus the next year's filings minus dispositions do not always equal cases pending at the end of the following year due to reclassification and corrections. See footnotes "a" and "b" to Table I.

[b] Includes reinstatements and transfers from the supreme court.

[c] Includes transfers to the supreme court.

ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS

TABLE X

Reasons for Cases Pending - June 30, 1991

	MERIT APPEALS		SENTENCE APPEALS		PETITIONS			ORIGINAL APPLICATION	TOTAL
	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	From District via Superior		
Awaiting record	69	12	10	1					92
Awaiting briefs	109	38	41	4	6	1	1	1	201
Awaiting hearing/ submission	4	5	4	3					16
Awaiting draft disposition	73	24	30	3	6				136
Draft disposition circulating	17	7	12	2					38
Awaiting decision on granting petition									0
Awaiting decision on rehearing/record return	5	2		1					8
Stayed or remanded	36	5	4		1				46
TOTAL CASES PENDING	313	93	101	14	13	1	1	1	537

ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS

LENGTH OF TIME TO DISPOSITION - TABLE XI

Average Number of Days (Cases Counted)
Appeals Closed by Opinion or Memorandum Opinion & Judgment

	July 1990 - June 1991								July 1989 - June 1990							
	Felony Merit		Misdemeanor Merit		Felony Sentence (Cases Averaged)		Misdemeanor Sentence		Felony Merit		Misdemeanor Merit		Felony Sentence (Cases Averaged)		Misdemeanor Sentence	
Notice of Appeal to record certification	112	(130)	35	(48)	44	(90)	23	(8)	179	(132)	27	(46)	26	(117)	47	(4)
Record certification to last brief	324	(128)	114	(48)	108	(90)	72	(8)	210	(129)	95	(45)	85	(117)	77	(4)
Last brief to argument or submission	54	(130)	25	(48)	24	(90)	22	(8)	15	(131)	14	(45)	13	(117)	11	(4)
Argument or submission to circulation of draft opinion or recommendation	106	(124)	52	(45)	93	(83)	38	(6)	97	(128)	69	(43)	84	(109)	77	(3)
Circulation of draft opinion or recommendation to publication	46	(124)	60	(45)	31	(83)	21	(6)	39	(129)	49	(44)	25	(109)	34	(3)
Publication to closing	32	(130)	46	(48)	31	(90)	37	(8)	24	(132)	42	(46)	29	(117)	21	(4)
AVERAGE # OF DAYS	668	(130)	336	(48)	335	(90)	210	(8)	562	(132)	298	(46)	265	(117)	271	(4)
Lowest # of Days	121		134		142		159		84		120		109		216	
Tenth Percentile	351		205		181		159		273		154		139		216	
Median # of Days	612		310		293		201		521		291		244		271	
Ninetieth Percentile	1062		492		518		254		924		414		375		271	
Highest # of days	1628		741		1302		255		1303		609		801		329	

Trial Courts

ALASKA TRIAL COURTS

At the end of FY 1991, 29 of the 30 authorized superior court judgeships were filled; the judgeship in Valdez was vacant. Fifteen district court judgeships were occupied; two district court judgeships were vacant, one in Anchorage and one in Fairbanks. In 42 district court locations magistrates held the positions of highest ranking judicial officer.

The superior court is the trial court of general jurisdiction with original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters. The superior court:

- *serves as an APPELLATE COURT for appeals from the district court and administrative agencies*
- *hears cases involving CHILDREN who have committed crimes or who are abused or neglected*
- *hears cases involving the PROPERTY OF DECEASED OR INCOMPETENT PERSONS*
- *hears cases involving INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT of persons to institutions for the mentally ill*
- *handles DOMESTIC RELATIONS matters*

The district court is a trial court of limited jurisdiction. A district court judge may:

- *hear STATE MISDEMEANORS and violations of CITY AND BOROUGH ORDINANCES*
- *issue SUMMONSES, ARREST WARRANTS and SEARCH WARRANTS*
- *hear first appearances and PRELIMINARY HEARINGS in felony cases*
- *issue ABSENTEE BALLOTS and record VITAL STATISTICS (in some areas of the state)*
- *serve as CORONER, hold inquests and act as temporary caretaker of property of deceased persons*
- *hear CIVIL CASES valued up to $50,000*
- *hear SMALL CLAIMS cases ($5,000 maximum)*
- *handle cases involving CHILDREN on an emergency basis*
- *hear DOMESTIC VIOLENCE cases*

Magistrates preside over certain district court matters in areas of the state where services of a full-time judge are not required. Some magistrates serve more than one court location. Magistrates also serve in metropolitan areas to handle routine matters and ease the workload of the district court. A magistrate is not required to be a lawyer. A magistrate is a judicial officer of the district court with more limited authority than a district court judge. A magistrate may:

- hear SMALL CLAIMS cases ($5,000 maximum)
- hear FORMAL CIVIL cases ($5,000 maximum)
- issue SUMMONSES, writs of HABEAS CORPUS (challenges to the legality of a person's confinement)
- issue MARRIAGE LICENSES and PERFORM MARRIAGES
- perform CORONER duties, including inquests and presumptive death hearings
- perform NOTARY PUBLIC duties, record VITAL STATISTICS (birth, deaths and marriages) and issue ABSENTEE BALLOTS
- handle cases involving CHILDREN on an emergency basis
- hear DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES
- act as a hearing officer to review an ADMINISTRATIVE REVOCATION of a driver's license
- enter a judgment of conviction if a defendant pleads guilty or no contest to any STATE MISDEMEANOR
- hold TRIALS and enter judgments in STATE MISDEMEANORS if defendant agrees in writing to be tried by a magistrate
- hear trials of MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE violations, STATE TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS and Alaska Statute TITLE 11 violations
- preside over PRELIMINARY HEARINGS in felony cases
- issue SEARCH AND ARREST WARRANTS, and SUMMONSES
- conduct EXTRADITION (fugitive from justice) proceedings

The state of Alaska is divided into four judicial districts. The boundaries of the districts are defined by state statute. The judicial districts define the boundaries for judicial retention elections at which voters indicate their approval or rejection of judges and justices.

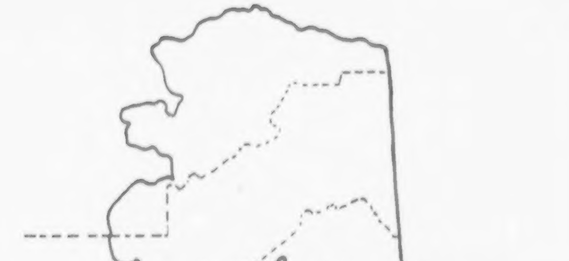
In January of each year, the chief justice of the supreme court designates a superior court judge from each of Alaska's four judicial districts to serve as presiding judge for a term of one calendar year. The presiding judge, in addition to regular judicial duties, is responsible for the administration of the trial courts within the district, including assignment of cases, supervision of court personnel, efficient handling of court business and appointment of magistrates.

In January 1991, Judges Thomas E. Schulz (first judicial district), Charles Tunley (second judicial district), Brian Shortell (third judicial district) and Richard Savell (fourth judicial district) were reappointed as presiding judges for their respective districts.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Thomas E. Schulz
Presiding Judge
Ketchikan
Appointed 1974

Kristen Carlisle
Area Court Administrator



Governor Steve Cowper appointed Larry R. Weeks on August 3, 1990 to the superior court judgeship created by the retirement of Rodger Pegues on August 31, 1990. Governor Cowper also appointed Larry Zervos to the superior court in Sitka on September 14, 1990. Judge Zervos was a district court judge in Fairbanks before his appointment to the Sitka bench.

Judicial Education

The 13 first district magistrates participated in an educational conference in Sitka in April 1991, covering a variety of subjects and new law changes. The conference was organized by first *district training judges Larry Zervos, Linda Hartshorn and Linn Asper. In addition, monthly electronic education teleconferences were held to discuss specific legal concerns.*

The clerks of court in the district have also held monthly teleconferences with the area court administrator. This continues to improve the standardization of procedures within the district's courts. All seven clerks attended the statewide clerks conference in Anchorage in May 1991.

Case Management

The first district courts continue to emphasize case management. Time standards have been proposed to the local bar associations by the individual judges in each community. Early control of cases, active case management and effective calendaring are being emphasized throughout the district. Statistical reports are circulated every three months to measure the results of these efforts.

The first district judges met with the Juneau Bar Association in May 1991 in an informal question/answer session sponsored by the Alaska Bar Association. Members of the bench and bar discussed case management and other related issues.

Walter Carpeneti
Superior Court
Juneau
Appointed 1981

Thomas M. Jahnke
Superior Court
Wrangell/Petersburg
Appointed 1985

Larry Weeks
Superior Court
Juneau
Appointed 1990

Larry Zervos
Superior Court
Sitka
Appointed 1990

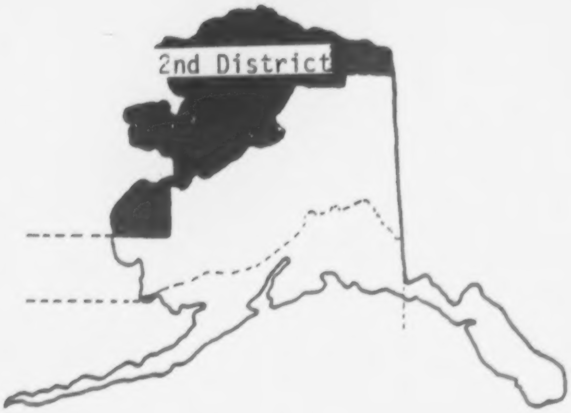
George Gucker
District Court
Ketchikan
Appointed 1983

Peter Froehlich
District Court
Juneau
Appointed 1989

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Charles R. Tunley
Presiding Judge
Nome
Appointed 1980

Michael D. Hall
Area Court Administrator



On March 8, 1991, Richard Erlich was appointed by Governor Walter J. Hickel to the superior court in Kotzebue to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Paul Jones on January 31, 1991.

Case Management

During the year, courts in the second judicial district instituted case flow management procedures in order to reduce the case processing time from filing to disposition. A comparison of the second district's processing time to the time standards adopted in 1982 by the judicial conference indicate that second district courts are generally in compliance with those standards. There is still some work to be done in the area of case management. With this objective in mind, the district adopted a "Case Action Management Program" (CAMP), for processing and monitoring case activity. This program identified the objectives, preliminary action required, approach, participants and a time frame for implementation. To assist in monitoring this CAMP program, the second district utilizes the modified "canned" management programs that are on the existing computer system. These programs are executed from a management program (exec) which allows them to be run all at once during the evening hours. The output reports contain instructional information for the clerks to follow.

Communications

In an effort to improve communications within the second judicial district, all courts, including magistrate locations, have received FAX machines. The superior court locations have received plain paper FAX machines in addition to portable FAX machines for the judges' use when traveling to village locations.

The telephone system in Kotzebue has been replaced in order to facilitate teleconference hearings.

Jury

An automated juror history file was added as part of the second district automated jury tracking system. This provides the jury clerk and other staff with information pertaining to past jury service of individual jurors.

Policies/Procedures

The second district has prepared an administrative policies and procedures manual. The objectives of this manual are:

- To improve the ability of staff to retrieve and access policy and procedures that are applicable to the second district;
- To improve the communication process itself, by providing a mechanism for indexing and storing relevant policy/procedure directives; and,
- To assist in improving employee productivity and decisions at each court location.

Personnel

Two innovative personnel approaches were used in the Barrow and Nome courts. The Barrow court experimented with a four-day, nine and half-hour work day. The Nome court was authorized to exper-

iment with job sharing. These new personnel experiments will be evaluated after a year to determine efficiency, and whether to continue these kinds of approaches in the second district courts.

Goals and Objectives

The second judicial district has adopted annual "goals and objectives" to provide direction during the year. Each clerk of court, in conjunction with the area court administrator, has developed individual plans for the implementation of the district's identified goals and objectives.

Future

The main objective of the district during FY 1992 is the replacement of the present computer system with a new system that will provide faster response time, support more users, contain word-processing, and provide for a terminal in the courtroom in order to access calendaring information.

Michael Jeffery
Superior Court
Barrow
Appointed 1982

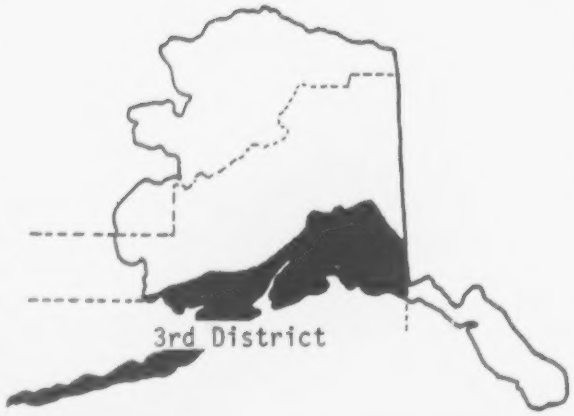
Richard Erlich
Superior Court
Kotzebue
Appointed 1991

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Brian Shortell
Presiding Judge
Anchorage
Appointed 1980

Albert H. Szal
Area Court Administrator

On July 20, 1990, Governor Steve Cowper appointed Jonathan H. Link to a newly created superior court judgeship in Kenai. The Kenai court now has two resident superior court judges. On October 31, 1990, Superior Court Judge Roy Madsen retired from the bench in Kodiak. Governor Cowper appointed Donald Hopwood to fill that vacancy on November 30, 1990. Elaine Andrews was elevated from the district court to the superior court bench in Anchorage on March 8, 1991 by Governor Walter J. Hickel, filling a vacancy left by Judge Victor Carlson who retired on February 5, 1991. On February 22, 1991, Superior Court Judge John Bosshard, III, retired from the bench in Valdez. District Court Judge David Stewart resigned from the bench on October 15, 1990. On November 30, 1990, Governor Steve Cowper appointed M. Francis Neville to fill the district court vacancy in Homer. Governor Hickel appointed John Lohff to one of the two district court vacancies in Anchorage on March 8, 1991.



Award

The National Association for Court Management (NACM) awarded Area Court Administrator Albert H. Szal its 1991 Award of Merit on July 7 in Philadelphia. Al Szal has been the area court administrator for the third judicial district of the Alaska Court System since 1980. The NACM Award of Merit is presented annually to an individual, working in the field of court administration, who has demonstrated leadership and excellence in the advancement of the ideals and principles of modern judicial management and professional court management.

Seldovia Court Closed

The district court in Seldovia was closed this year after determining that the number of case filings did not support a magistrate position in this location. All files and documents have been removed to the Homer district court and all future matters requiring court attention will be covered by the Homer court staff.

Bar Coding Project

Implementation of the Anchorage court bar coding project is underway. The plan includes bar coding all court files (criminal, civil and small claims), in order to track the movement of files. Project goals are to eliminate the problem of mislaid files, increase efficiency and provide better service to the public. It has been determined that there can be as many as 2,000 to 3,000 files checked out of the records room at any given time to many locations within the court facility. The present out-card system cannot accommodate the movement of files and is deemed inefficient. Court staff are very excited and optimistic about the use of this new technology.

WordPerfect

WordPerfect 5.0 and electronic mail applications have been installed in the Anchorage court with plans for installation in all court locations by December 31, 1991. Initial training in WordPerfect has been completed.

Facsimile Machines

Facsimile machines have been installed in all third district courts, enabling immediate transmission of court documents and administrative documents between courts. At the present time, filing of court documents by fax is not permitted.

J. Justin Ripley
Superior Court
Anchorage
Appointed 1975

Mark Rowland
Superior Court
Anchorage
Appointed 1977

Milton Souter
Superior Court
Anchorage
Appointed 1978

Karl Johnstone
Superior Court
Anchorage
Appointed 1979

Rene J. Gonzalez
Superior Court
Anchorage
Appointed 1984

Karen Hunt
Superior Court
Anchorage
Appointed 1984

Joan M. Katz
Superior Court
Anchorage
Appointed 1984

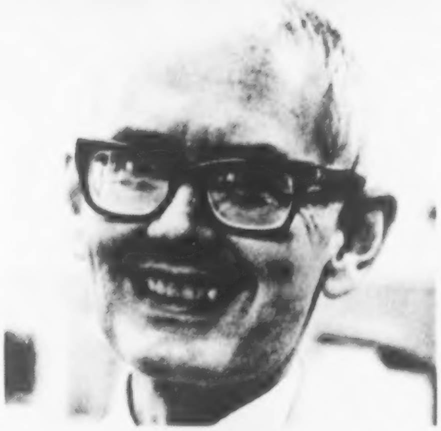
Peter A. Michalski
Superior Court
Anchorage
Appointed 1985

Dana Fabe
Superior Court
Anchorage
Appointed 1988

John Reese
Superior Court
Anchorage
Appointed 1989

Elaine Andrews
Superior Court
Anchorage
Appointed 1991

Donald Hopwood
Superior Court
Kodiak
Appointed 1990



Charles Cranston
Superior Court
Kenai
Appointed 1981

Jonathan Link
Superior Court
Kenai
Appointed 1990

Beverly Cutler
Superior Court
Palmer
Appointed 1982

John Mason
District Court
Anchorage
Appointed 1970

Glen Anderson
District Court
Anchorage
Appointed 1978

Natalie Finn
District Court
Anchorage
Appointed 1983

William Fuld
District Court
Anchorage
Appointed 1983

Martha Beckwith
District Court
Anchorage
Appointed 1984

Michael Wolverton
District Court
Anchorage
Appointed 1988

John Lohff
District Court
Anchorage
Appointed 1991

Peter Ashman
District Court
Palmer
Appointed 1987

M. Francis Neville
District Court
Homer
Appointed 1990

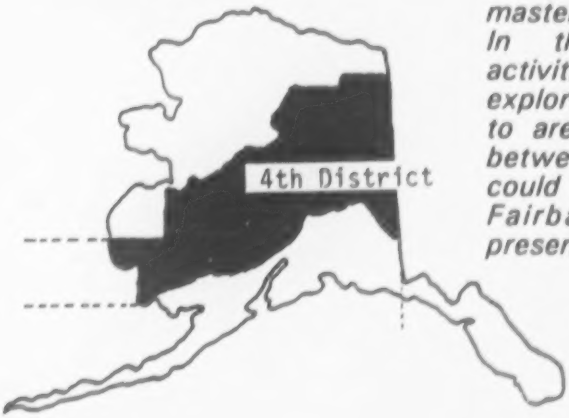
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Richard D. Savell
Presiding Judge
Fairbanks
Appointed 1987

On September 30, 1990, Governor Steve Cowper appointed Charles Pengilly to one of the two district court vacancies in Fairbanks. The fourth district area court administrator position has been vacant since March 1991 when Charles Gibson retired.

Education

The magistrates from the fourth judicial district and the Bethel service area participated in the statewide magistrate conference held in Anchorage in October 1990. Two regional magistrate conferences were held for magistrates in the Bethel area and in the Fairbanks area. One aim of these regional conferences was to include training about cases in which the magistrates serve as masters for the superior court. In the Bethel conference, activities of tribal courts were explored with special attention to areas in which cooperation between tribal and state courts could be established. In the Fairbanks conference, a presentation was made by the Tanana Chiefs Conference which brought in training materials used in tribal courts.



Future magistrate training plans include seminars on special interest topics for outlying locations. The aim will be to not only educate the magistrate on issues that are infrequently handled in small courts, but also to educate agencies and care providers on how to interact with the court.

Superior Court Judge Greene and Superior Court Judge Curda were named as training judges, with District Court Judge Crutchfield and Magistrate McMahan as deputy training judges. A rural court training assistant was added to the area court administrator's staff.

Communication

This year emphasis has been placed on improving communication among trial court administration, the hub courts and the outlying courts. A three-pronged effort included installing fax machines in all courts, telephonic conferences on issues, and visits by training personnel.

The placement of fax machines into rural courts is proving to be very effective. Fax machines are used for search warrant transmission. Arraignment proceedings can be streamlined by the fax transmission of complaints and conditions of release.

The initiation of meetings of training judges from over the state has greatly assisted the fourth judicial district in formulating goals for magistrate training. A district-wide magistrate training plan has been developed. Additional training plans are being developed for each magistrate to reflect training received in the past and additional training needs.

Facilities

The Bethel courthouse renovation project has been completed. The reorganization of the clerk's office and courtrooms has enhanced the court's ability to serve the general public and to present a businesslike atmosphere. Future improvements will include access from the judges' chambers to the clerk's office and improved handicap access.

Personnel

The Fairbanks court has instituted a cross-training program that allows clerks to broaden their perspectives. This program includes supervisors of departments.

An assistant custody investigator was added during the year. The custody investigator continues to offer evening workshops for parents. The workshops attempt to teach parents the effect a divorce has on children and to provide tools to aid the individual family members in surviving this stress. Topics also include conflict resolution and mediation information. The workshops are free and limited to size so that individual attention can be given to the participants.

Public Relations

The court in Fairbanks has conducted tours for groups of students. These have varied from 90 second graders from North Pole to a group of college students from Magadan, USSR.

Jay Hodges
Superior Court
Fairbanks
Appointed 1975

Mary E. Greene
Superior Court
Fairbanks
Appointed 1985

Niesje Steinkruger
Superior Court
Fairbanks
Appointed 1988

Dale Curda
Superior Court
Bethel
Appointed 1989

H. E. Crutchfield
District Court
Fairbanks
Appointed 1980

Jane Kauvar
District Court
Fairbanks
Appointed 1981

Charles Pengilly
District Court
Fairbanks
Appointed 1990

TRIAL COURTS STATISTICAL SUMMARY

The following tables summarize the FY 91 trial court statistics. Comprehensive statistical tables describing the superior and district court caseloads are located in the statistical supplement at the back of this report.

In FY 91 the number of cases filed in the superior court increased 3% over FY 90, while the number of cases filed in the district court decreased slightly.

Table I summarizes the number of cases filed in each superior court and higher volume district court location for FY 91.

TABLE I

ALASKA TRIAL COURTS CASELOAD SUMMARY FY 91

7/1/90 - 6/30/91

	Superior Courts		District Courts				Totals	
COURT	Filings	% of S.C. Total	Non Traffic Filings	Traffic Filings*	Total D.C. Filings	% of D.C. Total	Total Filings	% of Statewide Total
Anchorage	10,701	55.6	16,417	24,289	40,706	40.0	51,407	42.4
Barrow	246	1.3	376	175	551	.5	797	.6
Bethel	638	3.3	1,296	312	1,608	1.6	2,246	1.9
Cordova			314	174	488	.5	488	.4
Craig			712	334	1,046	1.0	1,046	.9
Delta Junction			97	453	550	.5	550	.4
Dillingham			700	33	733	.7	733	.6
Fairbanks	2,690	13.9	5,726	4,517	10,243	10.0	12,933	10.7
Glennallen			226	591	817	.8	817	.7
Healy			77	1,664	1,741	1.7	1,741	1.4
Homer			956	1,311	2,267	2.2	2,267	1.9
Juneau	1,050	5.5	3,222	2,276	5,498	5.4	6,548	5.4
Kenai	814	4.2	2,324	5,062	7,386	7.2	8,200	6.7
Ketchikan	776	4.0	2,452	1,646	4,098	4.0	4,874	4.0
Kodiak	326	1.7	1,310	1,627	2,937	2.9	3,263	2.7
Kotzebue	260	1.4	470	217	687	.7	947	.8
Naknek			404	68	472	.5	472	.4
Nome	289	1.5	818	194	1,012	1.0	1,301	1.1
Palmer	883	4.6	2,114	5,727	7,841	7.7	8,724	7.2
Petersburg	86	.4	402	46	448	.4	534	.4
Seward			682	2,096	2,778	2.7	2,778	2.3
Sitka	319	1.7	653	1,542	2,195	2.2	2,514	2.1
Tok			231	314	545	.5	545	.4
Unalaska			490	356	846	.8	846	.7
Valdez	114	.6	607	261	868	.9	982	.8
Wrangell	58	.3	295	112	407	.4	465	.4
Subtotal	19,250	100.0	43,371	55,397	98,768	96.8	118,018	97.3
Lower Volume Courts			2,271	1,025	3,296	3.2	3,296	2.7
Statewide Totals	19,250	100.0	45,642	56,422	102,064	100.0	121,314	100.0

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	2,289	11.9	8,443	6,107	14,550	14.3	16,839	13.9
Second	795	4.1	1,847	606	2,453	2.4	3,248	2.7
Third	12,838	66.7	26,925	41,747	68,672	67.3	81,510	67.2
Fourth	3,328	17.3	8,427	7,962	16,389	16.0	19,717	16.2

*Traffic case dispositions are used as filings in district court

SUPERIOR COURT JURISDICTION

The superior court is the trial court of general jurisdiction, with original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters. Appeals to the superior court from final judgments of the district court are a matter of right. The superior court had exclusive jurisdiction in all domestic relations matters except domestic violence, children's proceedings, probate, guardianship and civil commitments.

FY 91 CASELOAD

Table II summaries FY 91 case filings and dispositions for each superior court location. On a statewide level, the number of cases filed in superior courts increased 3% over FY 90. There was a 97% ratio of dispositions to filings statewide.

TABLE II

SUPERIOR COURT CASELOAD SUMMARY FY 91

7/1/90 - 6/30/91

COURT	FY 91 Filings	FY 90 Dispositions	% Change From FY 90 Filings	Ratio of Dispositions To Filings	
				FY 90	FY 91
Anchorage	10,701	10,502	+5	99%	98%
Barrow	246	267	-2	91%	109%
Bethel	638	527	+8	96%	83%
Fairbanks	2,690	2,500	+11	98%	93%
Juneau	1,050	892	-4	130%	85%
Kenai	814	774	-7	103%	95%
Ketchikan	776	840	+2	110%	108%
Kodiak	326	445	-18	92%	137%
Kotzebue	260	268	+3	90%	103%
Nome	289	311	-10	93%	108%
Palmer	883	816	-2	116%	92%
Petersburg	86	87	+16	124%	101%
Sitka	319	310	-5	117%	97%
Valdez	114	100	-46	89%	88%
Wrangell	58	53	-35	121%	91%
Statewide Totals	19,250	18,692	+3	102%	97%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

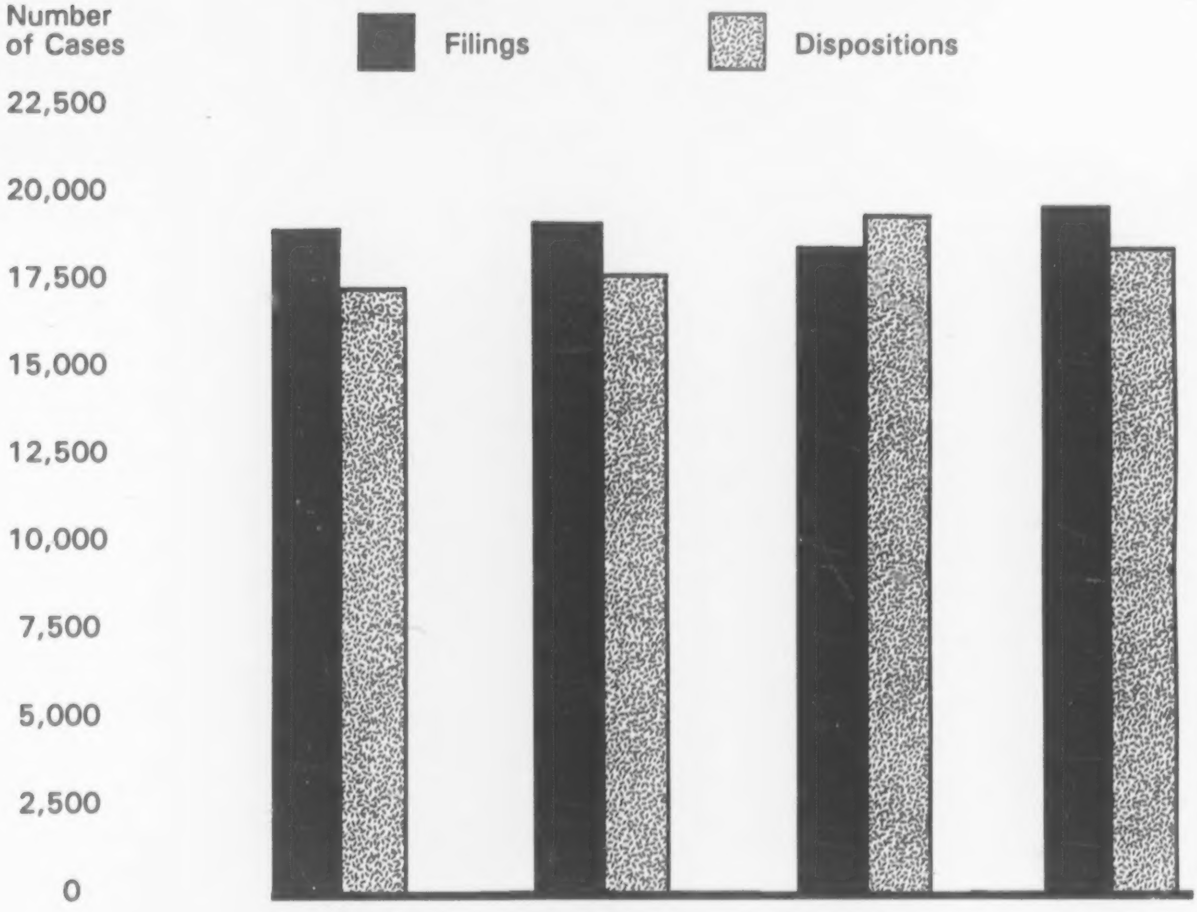
First	2,289	2,182	-3	121%	95%
Second	795	846	-4	92%	106%
Third	12,838	12,637	+2	101%	98%
Fourth	3,328	3,027	+10	98%	91%

TABLE III

SUPERIOR COURTS

SUMMARY OF FILINGS & DISPOSITIONS

FY 88 - FY 91



	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
Filings	18,955	19,031	18,769	19,250
Dispositions	17,268	17,580	19,179	18,692

Table III shows changes in superior court filings and dispositions since FY 88. Total filings have increased by 1% and total dispositions have increased by 8%.

TABLE IV

SUPERIOR COURTS
CASELOAD COMPOSITION FY 91

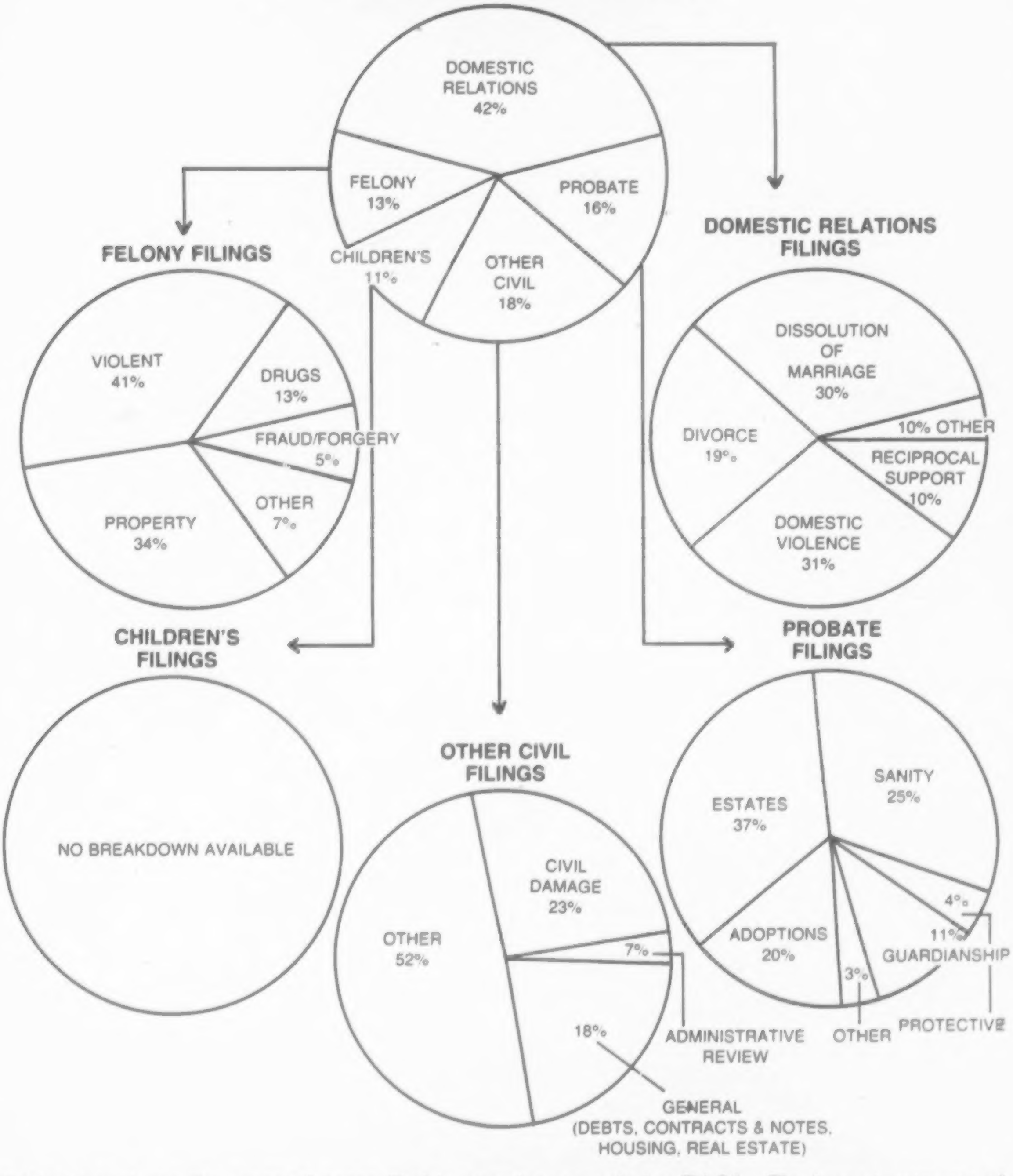


Table IV analyzes the types of cases filed in superior court during FY 91. The largest category of superior court cases continues to be domestic relations, with 42% of total case filings.

Within the general category of domestic relations, domestic violence cases make up 31% of the domestic relations workload and approximately 12% of the overall superior court workload. Domestic violence cases increased by 12% over FY 90 in the superior court, but decreased 6% in the district court.

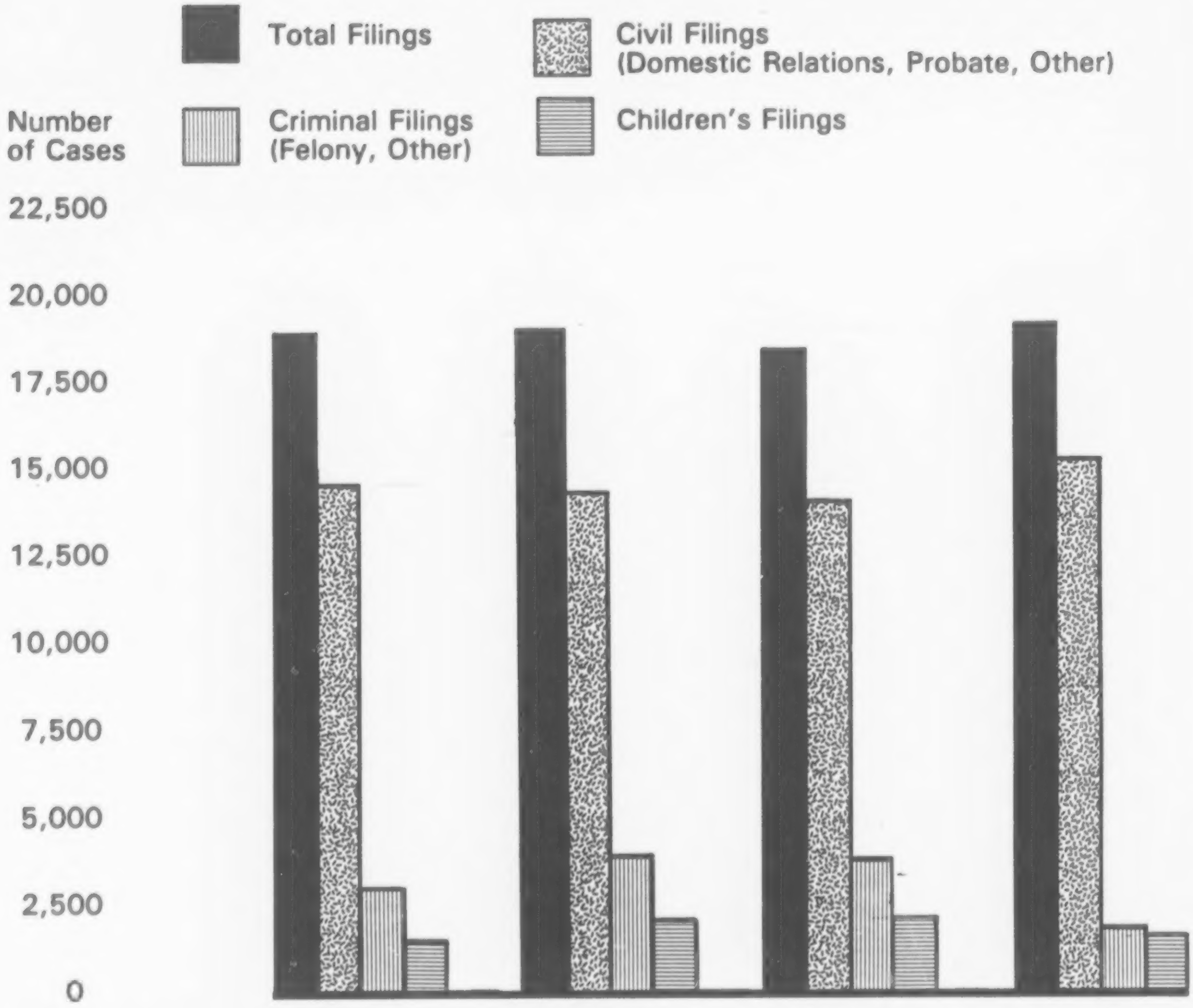
Felony case filings decreased 10% over FY 90. All felony cases are counted as superior court cases and included only in superior court statistics.

TABLE V

SUPERIOR COURTS

SUMMARY OF CASELOAD

FY 88 - FY 91

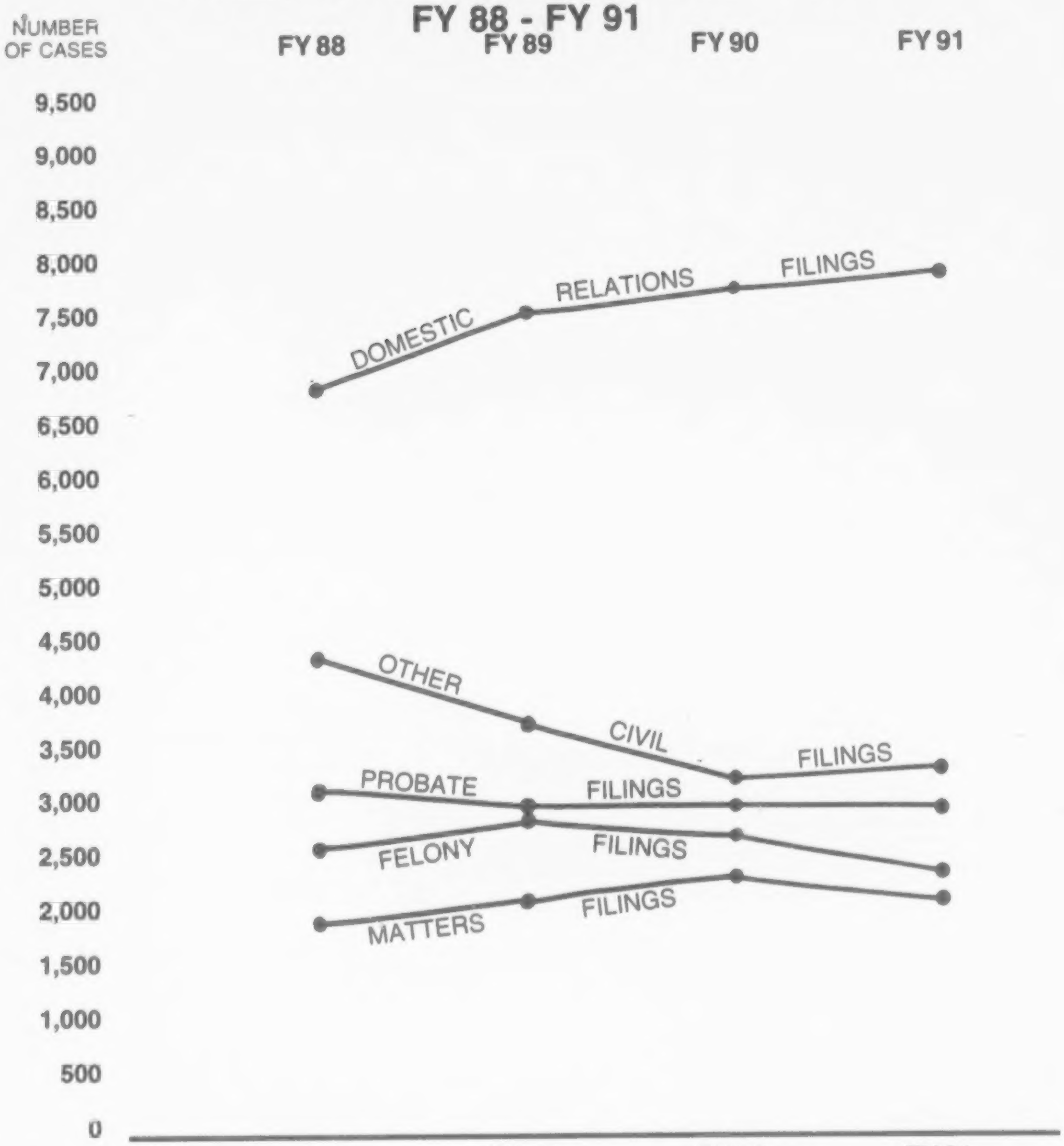


	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
Civil Filings	14,587	14,246	13,861	14,636
Felony Filings	2,526	2,757	2,718	2,442
Children's Filings	1,842	2,028	2,190	2,172
Total Filings	18,955	19,031	18,769	19,250

Table V shows the general composition of cases filed in superior courts since FY 88 based on the major categories of civil, criminal and children's proceedings. Since FY 88, total civil case filings have remained leval, criminal (felony) case filings have decreased by 3% and children's filings have increased by 18%.

TABLE VI

SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF FILINGS BY CASE TYPE
FY 88 - FY 91



	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
Domestic Rel.	6,960	7,593	7,626	8,075
Other Civil	4,454	3,744	3,300	3,517
Probate	3,173	2,909	2,935	3,044
Felony	2,526	2,757	2,718	2,442
Children's	1,842	2,028	2,190	2,172

Table VI plots the changes in number of case filings for specific case types since FY 88. There was a 6% increase in domestic relations filings, probate filings increased by 4% and children's matter decreased 1% over FY 90 filings. Civil filings increased by 7% over FY 90 filings.

DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION

In criminal matters, the district court has jurisdiction over state misdemeanor violations and violations of ordinances of political subdivisions. District court has the authority to hear domestic violence cases, children's proceedings on an emergency basis, and small claims cases; the district court has civil jurisdiction up to $50,000.

Magistrate posts have been created in the smaller, generally rural areas of the state. They have also been established in metropolitan areas to handle routine matters and to ease the workload of the district court.

In criminal matters, magistrates may give judgment of conviction upon a plea of guilty to any state misdemeanor, may try state misdemeanor cases if the defendant waives the right to a district court judge, and may hear municipal ordinance violations without consent of the accused. Magistrates may hear formal civil cases and small claims cases that involve amounts up to a $5,000 maximum. Magistrates have emergency authority in children's matters.

FY 91 CASELOAD

District court statistics are separated into two categories: high and low volume courts. There are 26 magistrates in locations that are identified as lower volume courts.

During FY 91 the statewide caseload in district court stayed the same as FY 90. Non-traffic case filings decreased by 2% while the traffic caseload increased by 2%. The courts are still experiencing the result of implementation of legislation which transferred responsibility for processing certain uncontested traffic tickets from the court system to the municipalities.

Table VII summarizes caseload statistics for district court locations in FY 91.

Special Note: Traffic Cases

Because traffic citation cases are not reported to the administrative office until final disposition, the number of filings for traffic matters in a year understates the court's actual workload. Whenever filing data is required to assess the overall workload of the courts, traffic disposition data has been substituted for traffic filing data.

TABLE VII

DISTRICT COURTS CASELOAD SUMMARY FY 91

7/1/90 - 6/30/91

Court	Non Traffic Filings	% Change from FY 90	Traffic Filings*	% Change From FY 90	Total Filings	% Change From FY 90	Ratio of Dispositions to Filings	
							FY 90	FY 91
Anchorage	16,417	-3	24,289	+16	40,706	+8	130%	109%
Barrow	376	-10	175	-42	551	-23	103%	105%
Bethel	1,296	+8	312	+1	1,608	+6	94%	85%
Cordova	314	-46	174	+9	488	-34	96%	111%
Craig	712	+13	334	+53	1,046	+23	95%	99%
Delta Junction	97	-37	453	+11	550	-2	99%	97%
Dillingham	700	+20	33	-47	733	+14	98%	91%
Fairbanks	5,726	-21	4,517	-26	10,243	-23	91%	106%
Glennallen	226	-23	591	-54	817	-48	98%	102%
Healy	77	-5	1,664	+86	1,741	+79	99%	100%
Homer	956	-13	1,311	-32	2,267	-25	99%	102%
Juneau	3,222	+4	2,276	+22	5,498	+11	112%	102%
Kenai	2,324	+19	5,062	+10	7,386	+13	101%	100%
Ketchikan	2,452	-4	1,646	+23	4,098	+5	99%	105%
Kodiak	1,310	+4	1,627	-35	2,937	-22	101%	100%
Kotzebue	470	-20	217	-7	687	-16	94%	112%
Naknek	404	+13	68	+74	472	+19	105%	94%
Nome	818	+95	194	+5	1,012	+68	106%	88%
Palmer	2,114	+5	5,727	-6	7,841	-3	118%	100%
Petersburg	402	+13	46	-57	448	-3	101%	105%
Seward	682	-2	2,096	+14	2,778	+9	106%	102%
Sitka	653	-11	1,542	+16	2,195	+6	103%	102%
Tok	231	-4	314	-25	545	-18	101%	102%
Unalaska	490	+32	356	+68	846	+45	101%	87%
Valdez	607	-13	261	-67	868	-41	107%	86%
Wrangell	295	-23	112	-39	407	-29	115%	99%
Subtotal	43,371	-3	55,397	+2	98,768	0	112%	104%
Lower Volume Courts	2,271	0	1,025	-19	3,296	-7	96%	97%
Statewide Totals	45,642	-2	56,422	+2	102,064	0	112%	104%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	8,443	+1	6,107	+17	14,550	+7	104%	103%
Second	1,847	+14	606	-18	2,453	+4	101%	99%
Third	26,925	-1	41,747	+3	68,672	+2	119%	105%
Fourth	8,427	-13	7,962	-13	16,389	-13	93%	102%

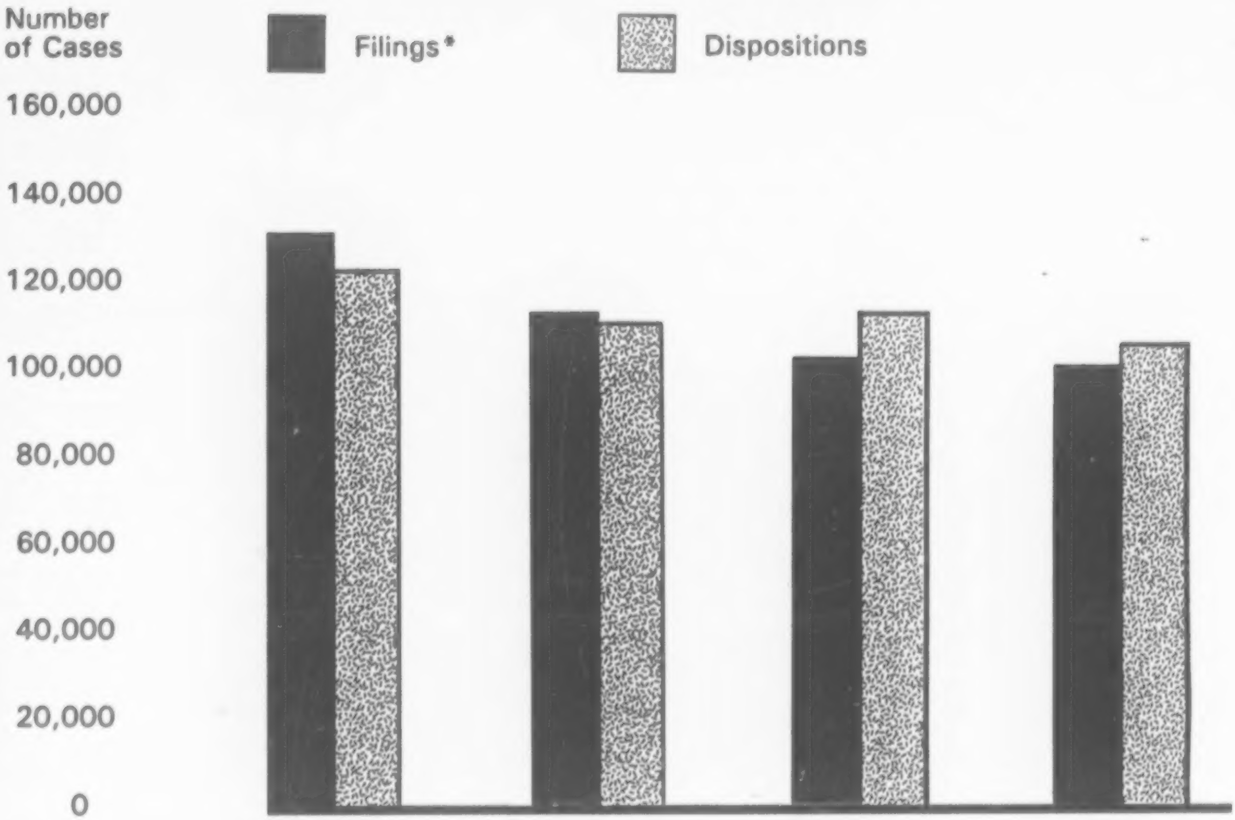
*Traffic case dispositions are used as filings in district court.

TABLE VIII

DISTRICT COURTS
(High and Low Volume)

SUMMARY OF FILINGS & DISPOSITIONS

FY 88 - FY 91



	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
Filings	128,004	114,597	102,319	102,064
Dispositions	121,862	112,990	114,465	106,044

As shown in Table VIII, total district court filings have stayed the same since FY 90, while total dispositions have decreased 7%.

---

*Traffic case dispositions are a more accurate indicator of actual workload than traffic filings. Therefore, traffic case dispositions are used for both filing and disposition data above. Filing data is used for all other case types.

TABLE IX

DISTRICT COURTS (High Volume Courts) CASELOAD COMPOSITION FY 91

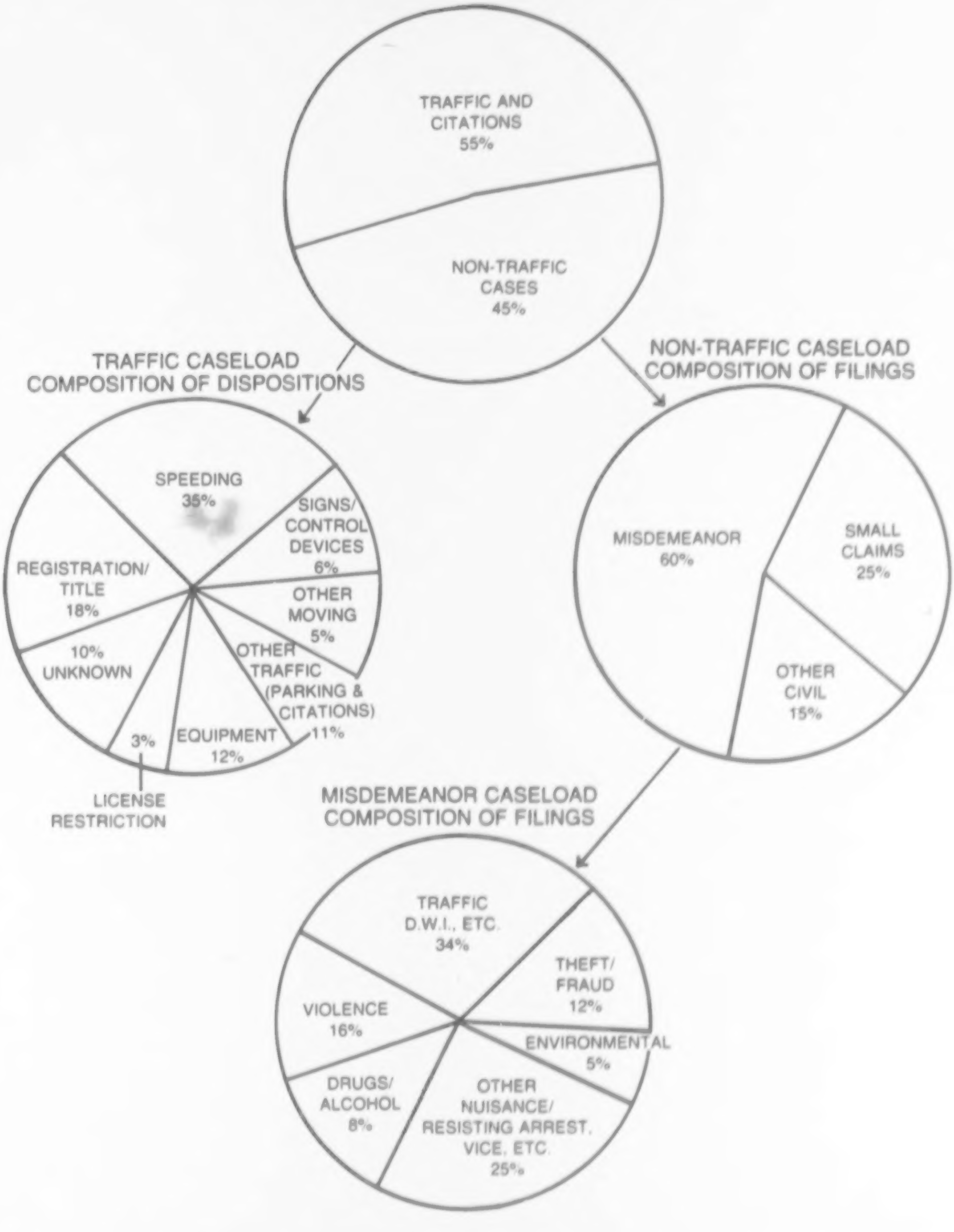


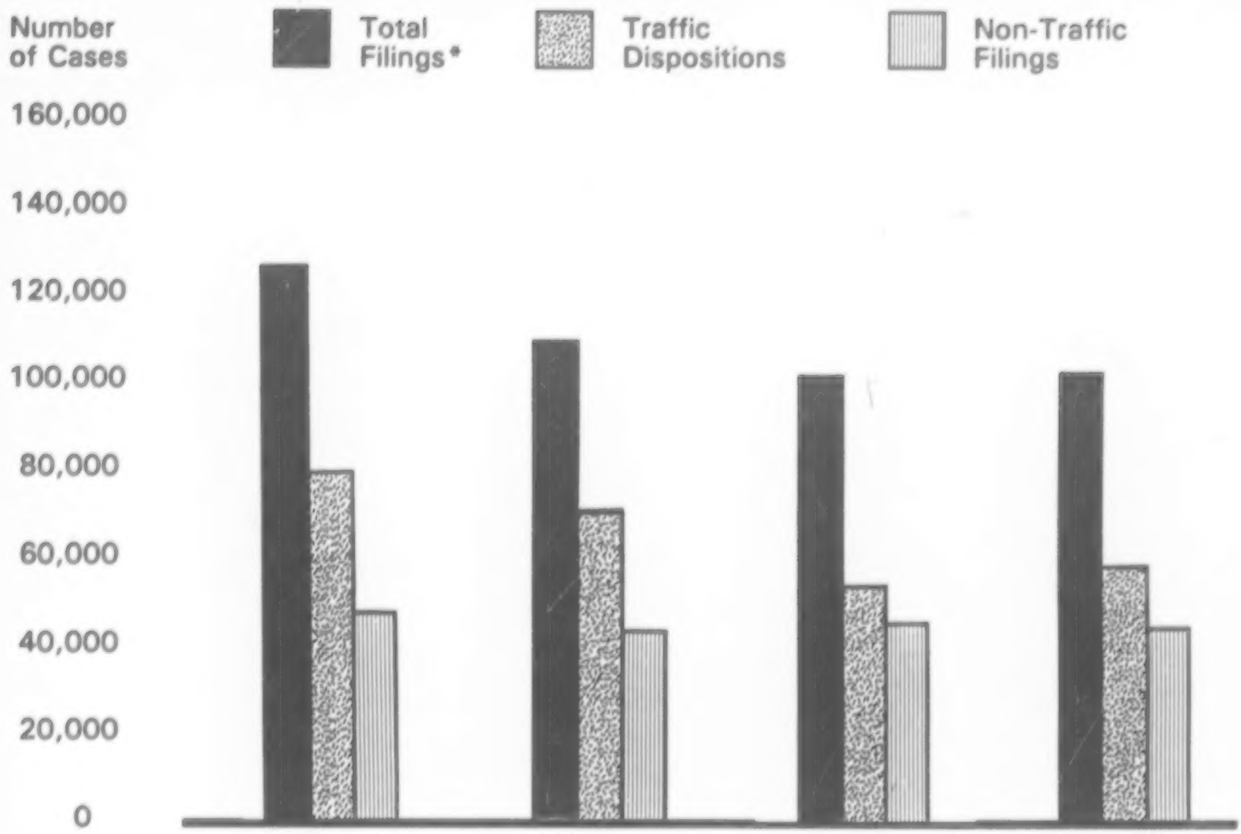
Table IX analyzes the composition of cases filed in higher volume district courts during FY 91. Traffic citations account for 55% of the total caseload. The non-traffic caseload (45%) was comprised of 60% misdemeanor cases and 40% civil cases. Misdemeanor cases represent approximately 27% of the total district court caseload. Approximately 34% of all misdemeanor cases involve driving while intoxicated (DWI) and other criminal traffic violations (i.e., driving with suspended license).

TABLE X

DISTRICT COURTS
(High and Low Volume)

SUMMARY OF CASELOAD

FY 88 - FY 91

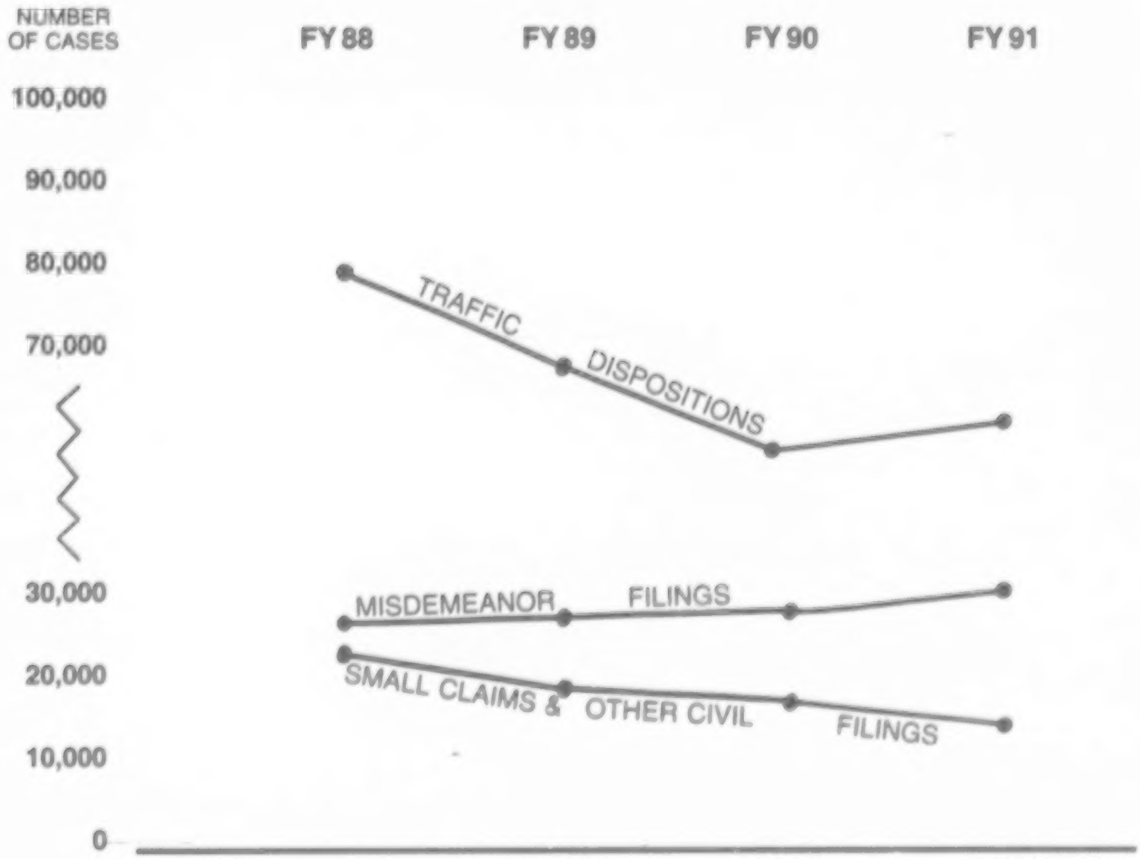


	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
Traffic Dispositions*	79,818	68,902	55,564	56,422
Non-Traffic Filings	48,186	45,695	46,755	45,642
Total Caseload	128,004	114,597	102,319	102,064

Table X shows that in the major categories of traffic and non-traffic matters, non-traffic matters have decreased 2% over FY 90. Traffic citations increased by 2% over FY 90. Misdemeanor filings increased by 3% over FY 90, and civil case filings (small claims and other civil categories) decreased by 7% over FY 90. This is a leveling off of the significant increases in the past few years in the number of civil cases being filed in district court due to the changes in monetary jurisdiction, the mass filing of student loan cases, and the filing of domestic violence cases in the district court.

TABLE XI

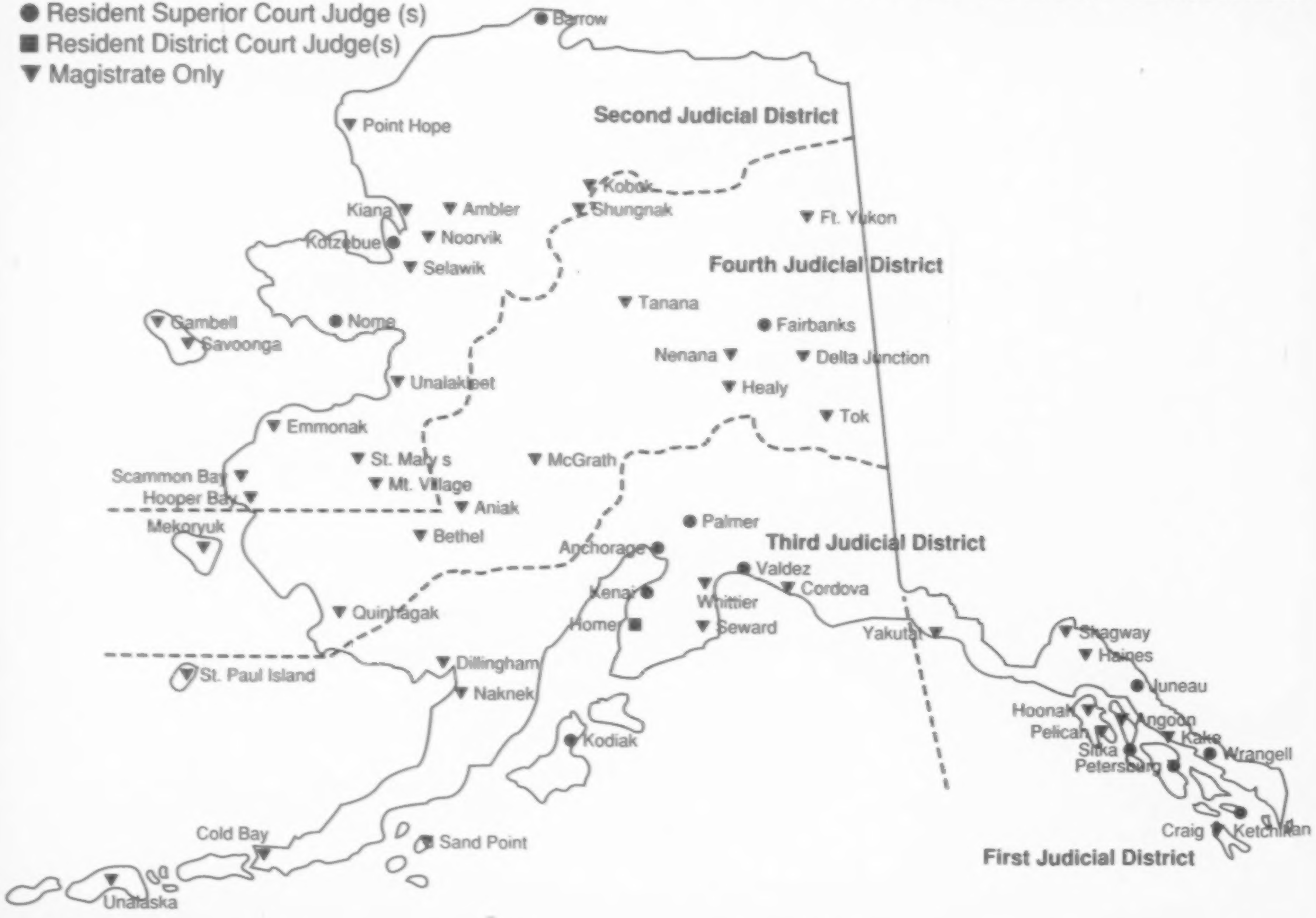
DISTRICT COURTS
(High and Low Volume)
SUMMARY OF FILINGS BY CASE TYPE
FY 88 - FY 91



	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
Traffic Dispositions .	79,818	68,902	55,564	56,422
Misdemeanor Filings	25,762	25,994	27,209	27,961
Small Claims and Other Civil Filings ...	22,424	19,701	19,546	17,681
Total Filings ...	128,004	114,597	102,319	102,064

Changes in filings since FY 88 for specific case types are noted in Table XI. Traffic cases have leveled out since FY 90 as cities continue to process their own tickets. Misdemeanor filings have increased 3% over FY 90 and 8% since FY 88. Civil filings (small claims and general civil cases) have decreased by 9% since FY 90.

ALASKA COURT LOCATIONS


● Resident Superior Court Judge (s)
■ Resident District Court Judge(s)
▼ Magistrate Only
Barrow
Point Hope
Second Judicial District
Kobuk
Shungnak
Kiana
Ambler
Kotzebue
Noorvik
Selawik
Ft. Yukon
Fourth Judicial District
Tanana
Fairbanks
Gambell
Savoonga
Nome
Nenana
Delta Junction
Healy
Unalakleet
Tok
Emmonak
St. Mary s
McGrath
Scammon Bay
Mt. Village
Hooper Bay
Aniak
Mekoryuk
Bethel
Palmer
Anchorage
Third Judicial District
Valdez
Cordova
Kenai
Whittier
Quinhagak
Homer
Seward
Yakutat
Skagway
Haines
St. Paul Island
Dillingham
Naknek
Juneau
Hoonah
Angoon
Pelican
Kake
Sitka
Wrangell
Petersburg
Kodiak
Craig
Ketchikan
Cold Bay
Sand Point
First Judicial District
Unalaska

Supreme
Court
and
Administrative
Committees

SUPREME COURT ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Adoption Rules Committee, chaired by D. Rebecca Snow

The Alaska Supreme Court adopted a special set of rules for adoption cases effective January 15, 1990. The Adoption Rules Committee evaluates proposals to amend these rules.

Appellate Rules Committee, chaired by Clerk of Court Jan Hansen

The Appellate rules Committee is currently reviewing several proposals to amend the rules on appeals at public expense.

CINA/Delinquency Rules Committee, chaired by Superior Court Judge Michael Jeffery

The CINA/Delinquency Rules Committee is reviewing the IJA-ABA standards on pretrial detention to determine whether there are any significant protections in the standards that should be included in Delinquency Rule 12. The committee is also reviewing the procedure to be followed in cases where the State has taken emergency custody of a child. The committee is also evaluating several proposals to amend the rules regarding access to juvenile records.

Civil Pattern Jury Instructions Committee, chaired by Superior Court Judge Karen Hunt

The Civil Pattern Jury Instructions Committee is currently rewriting the pattern jury instructions on contracts.

Civil Rules Committee, chaired by Supreme Court Justice Daniel Moore

The Civil Rules Committee is reviewing the procedure for recovery of paralegal and computer research costs, as well as the procedure for recovery of attorneys' fees under Civil Rule 82. The committee is also considering a proposal to limit the length of briefs and memoranda, a proposal to amend the deadlines for oral argument, and a new rule on judicial assignments.

Condemnation Subcommittee of the Civil Rules Committee, chaired by Don McClintock

This is a special subcommittee charged with rewriting the rules of procedure in condemnation cases.

Criminal Rules Committee, chaired by Superior Court Judge Mary E. Greene

The Criminal Rules Committee recently completed comprehensive revisions to the rules on sentencing and a complete restructure of the district court criminal rules. The committee is working on a new rule on forfeiture proceedings and revisions to the rule on investigatory grand jury reports, as well as numerous minor rules changes.

Criminal Pattern Jury Instructions Committee, chaired by Lewis Gordon

The Criminal Pattern Jury Instructions Committee is revising the criminal pattern jury instructions to reflect recent legislative changes and new case law.

Probate Rules Committee, chaired by Trigg T. Davis

The Probate Rules Committee is currently revising all of the probate forms to reflect the changes to the Probate Rules effective January 15, 1990. The committee will also be reviewing Civil Rule 90.2 on minor settlements during FY 92.

Special Committee to Review American Bar Association's Revision to the Code of Judicial Conduct, chaired by Appellate Judge David Mannheimer

This is a special committee charged with reviewing the 1990 revisions to the Model Code of Judicial Conduct.

Special Committee on Contempt Procedures, chaired by Superior Court Judge Dana Fabe

This is a special committee charged with reviewing the statutes and rules governing contempt of court.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEES

Form of Bail Payment Committee, chaired by Court Fiscal Officer Robert Fisher

The goal of the committee is to review the court system's policy on bail payments.

Upon recommendation of the committee, the supreme court adopted Administrative Rule 9.1, Form of Payment, to allow the acceptance of cash and other forms of payment for bail in criminal cases. Bail may also be posted using electronic fund transfers during business hours. Other payments to the court may be paid by cash, personal check, electronic funds transfer, cashier's check, certified check, money order or traveler's check. The administrative director may also authorize other forms of payment for bail, such as credit cards.

The fiscal office is developing policies and procedures for accepting the various forms of payment. The policies and procedures will be incorporated in the court's accounting manual. During FY 1992, a pilot program to test the use of credit cards will be started.

Family Support Act Implementation Committee, chaired by Court Rules Attorney Christine Johnson

The Family Support Act of 1988 imposed numerous new requirements on the states in the area of child support enforcement. The Act requires that the states undertake periodic review and mod-

ification of existing child support orders and that the states provide for automatic wage withholding in many child support cases. The Family Support Act Implementing Committee is working with the Child Support Enforcement Division to revise court procedures and practices to implement the Act.

Clerk's Training Manual Committee, chaired by First Judicial District Area Court Administrator Kristen Carlisle

The goal of the committee is to produce a set of procedure manuals for use in training clerks of courts and magistrates. Detailed clerical procedures are outlined in a simple format. The manuals receive twice-yearly updates when rules and procedures change.

The committee published the final version of the Criminal Procedures Manual in 1991 and is nearing completion of a manual outlining Execution Procedures in civil cases. It is anticipated that the committee will continue work on a Probate Manual in 1992.

Rural Court Computer User Group, chaired by First Judicial District Area Court Administrator Kristen Carlisle

The Group was formed to review the present computer applications in use in 16 automated courts throughout the state and to make recommendations for their revision and improvement. Members of the committee were selected by their area court administrators to represent the computer users in each district. A number of enhancements were suggested, including an improved bookkeeping and fines due program. The new programs were tested and checked by the users prior to installation. In addition to the program changes, the new systems will provide word processing to many court personnel. The systems are now ready for installation in the rural court locations.

Statewide Computer User Group, chaired by First Judicial District Area Court Administrator Kristen Carlisle

The Group was formed to work on the general and detail design of the statewide automation system. Representatives from each judicial district have been meeting monthly since that time to design the individual modules of probate, children, traffic, coroner and vital statistics. The system will be comprehensive and interactive and is designed to meet the needs of the end user as well as to assist in case management. The system is still in the initial design phase and work will continue for another year before installation is expected in the Anchorage and Fairbanks courts.

Coroner's Committee, chaired by Magistrate Services Manager Janna Stewart

The goal of the Committee is to review the 1983 Coroner's Manual. The first 15 chapters of the revised and reformatted Coroner's Manual were distributed during the spring of 1991. The committee will meet again and the final chapters will be distributed in the fall of 1991.

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Statistics

FOREWORD

This statistical supplement is designed primarily for research applications. It is comprised of six sections dealing with appellate and trial court statistics. Appellate court statistics are subdivided into sections on the supreme court and court of appeals. Trial court statistics are comprised of sections on superior court, higher volume district court and lower volume district courts.

Any reader with questions, comments or suggestions about this statistical supplement is invited to contact:

Technical Operations
Office of the Administrative Director
303 K Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

(907) 264-8211

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S - 46 Filings FY 88 - FY 91
S - 47 Dispositions FY 88 - FY 91
S - 48 Disposition Stages FY 91

Other Civil Cases

S - 49 Filings FY 88 - FY 91
S - 50 Composition of Filings FY 91
S - 51 Dispositions FY 88 - FY 91
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Traffic Cases

S - 53 Dispositions FY 88 - FY 91
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Children's Matters

S - 55 Filings FY 88 - FY 91
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District Court (Lower Volume)

S - 57 Summary of FY 92 Filings and Dispositions
S - 58 FY 91 Filings and Dispositions - First Judicial District
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S - 60 FY 91 Filings and Dispositions - Third Judicial District
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Supreme
Court

SUPREME COURT
SUMMARY OF FILINGS
FY 89 - FY 91

Type of Case	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE FY 90 to FY 91
Civil Appeals	325	329	339	+3%
Petitions for Hearing	95	87	106	+22%
Petitions for Review	156	144	150	+4%
Original Applications	17	18	17	-6%
TOTAL	593	578	612	+6%

SUMMARY OF DISPOSITIONS
FY 89 - FY 91

Type of Case	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE FY 90 to FY 91
Civil Appeals	280	334	288	-14%
Petitions for Hearing	96	76	104	-37%
Petitions for Review	147	159	137	-14%
Original Applications	18	15	18	+20%
TOTAL	541	584	547	-6%

SUPREME COURT
DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION
FY 91

Type of Case	DISPOSITION BY		TOTAL
	Merits	Not on Merits	
Civil Appeals	142	146	288
Petitions for Hearing	12	92	104
Petitions for Review	15	122	137
Original Applications	10	8	18
TOTAL	179	368	547
% of Total	33%	67%	100%

SUPREME COURT
CASES PENDING AS OF JUNE 30, 1991

Type of Case	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE FY 90 to FY 91
Civil Appeals	388	381	439	+15%
Petitions for Hearing	23	35	37	+6%
Petitions for Review	50	36	49	+36%
Original Applications	7	10	8	-20%
TOTAL	468	462	533	+15%

SUPREME COURT
REASONS FOR CASES PENDING
JUNE 30, 1991

Type of Case	CASE AWAITING								TOTAL
	Records	Briefs	Argument	Awaiting Draft Opinion	Draft Opinion Circulating	Decision on Petition	Rehearing/Record Return	Stayed	
Civil Appeals	59	136	48	74	70		22	30	439
Criminal Appeals		19		7	3	6		2	37
Petitions for Review		26		5	3	11	1	3	49
Original Applications	1	2		2	1		1	1	8
TOTAL	60	183	48	88	77	17	24	36	533
% of Total	11%	34%	9%	17%	14%	3%	5%	7%	100%

Court
of
Appeals

COURT OF APPEALS
SUMMARY OF FILINGS
FY 89 - FY 91

Type of Case	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE FY 90 to FY 91
Merit Appeals	253	279	328	+ 18%
Sentence Appeals	151	150	126	-16%
Petitions for Review	62	60	58	-3%
Original Applications	0	1	2	+ 50%
TOTAL	466	490	514	+ 5%

SUMMARY OF DISPOSITIONS
FY 89 - FY 91

Type of Case	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE FY 90 to FY 91
Merit Appeals	280	245	255	+ 4%
Sentence Appeals	151	142	134	-6%
Petitions for Review	56	63	65	+ 3%
Original Applications	0	1	1	
TOTAL	487	451	455	+ 1%

COURT OF APPEALS
DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION
FY 91

Type of Case	DISPOSITION BY		TOTAL
	Merits	Not on Merits	
Merit Appeals	189	66	255
Sentence Appeals	101	33	134
Petitions for Review	11	54	65
Original Applications		1	1
TOTAL	301	154	455
% of Total	66%	34%	100%

COURT OF APPEALS
CASES PENDING AS OF JUNE 30, 1991

Type of Case	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE FY 90 to FY 91
Merit Appeals	322	350	406	+ 16%
Sentence Appeals	94	107	115	+8%
Petitions for Review	20	18	15	-17%
Original Applications	0	0	1	
TOTAL	436	475	537	+ 13%

COURT OF APPEALS
REASONS FOR CASES PENDING
JUNE 30, 1991

Type of Case	CASE AWAITING								TOTAL
	Draft Disposition Circulating	Awaiting Draft Disposition	Records	Briefs	Submission	Decision	Rehearing	Stayed and/or Remand	
Merit Appeals	24	97	81	147	9		7	41	406
Sentence Appeals	14	33	11	45	7		1	4	115
Petitions for Review		6		8				1	15
Original Applications				1					1
TOTAL	38	136	92	201	16		8	46	537
% of Total	7%	25%	17%	37%	3%		2%	9%	100%

Statewide
Trial
Courts

ALASKA POPULATION
FY 91

COURT	POPULATION			% Increase 1980 to 1990	% of Statewide Total
	CENSUS 1980	CENSUS 1990	INCREASE		
Anchorage	173017	226338	53321	+31	41.1
Barrow	4199	5979	1780	+42	1.1
Bethel	13354	13656	302	+2.3	2.5
Cordova	2241	3185	944	+42	.57
Craig	3822	4762	940	+25	.86
Dillingham	3232	4012	780	+24	.73
Fairbanks	53983	77720	23737	+44	14.1
Glennallen	901	1393	492	+55	.25
Homer	2209	4080	1871	+85	.74
Juneau	19528	26751	7223	+37	4.9
Kenai	19785	34023	14238	+72	6.2
Ketchikan	11316	15344	4028	+36	2.8
Kodiak	9939	13309	3370	+34	2.4
Kotzebue	3478	3973	495	+14	.72
Naknek	1094	1410	316	+29	.26
Nome	5229	6464	1235	+24	1.2
Palmer	17766	41351	23585	+33	7.5
Petersburg	3249	3744	495	+15	.68
Seward	2809	2699	-110	-4	.49
Sitka	7803	8707	904	+12	1.6
Tok	1702	1774	72	+4	.32
Unalaska	3263	3678	415	+13	.67
Valdez	5008	5131	123	+2	.93
Wrangell	2363	2479	116	+5	.45
Other (low vol.)	29191	38081	8890	+30	6.9
Total	400481	550043	149562	+37	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	53794	68989	15195	+28	12.5
Second	15567	20380	4813	+31	3.7
Third	247830	349116	101286	+41	63.5
Fourth	83290	111558	28268	+33	20.3

Fiscal Year July 1 - June 30

ALASKA COURTS
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, POLICE AND LAWYERS
FY 91

Location	Population 1990	Total Number Police*	Police per Thousand Population	Total Number of Lawyers	Lawyers Per Thousand Population
Anchorage	226338	347	1.5	1351	5.9
Barrow	5979	44	7.4	10	1.7
Bethel	13656	20	1.5	19	1.4
Cordova	3185	8	2.5	3	.9
Craig	4762	4	.8	0	
Dillingham	4012	8	1.9	6	1.5
Fairbanks	77720	65	.8	194	2.5
Glennallen	1393	4	2.9	0	
Homer	4080	14	3.4	11	2.7
Juneau	26751	42	1.6	209	7.8
Kenai	34023	46	1.4	39	1.1
Ketchikan	15344	29	1.9	41	2.7
Kodiak	13309	24	1.8	29	2.2
Kotzebue	3973	12	3.0	2	.5
Naknek	1410	1	.7	2	1.4
Nome	6464	14	2.2	9	1.4
Palmer	41351	41	.9	52	1.3
Petersburg	3744	7	1.9	1	.3
Seward	2699	11	4.1	0	
Sitka	8707	19	2.2	15	1.7
Tok	1774	3	1.7	0	
Unalaska	3678	13	3.5	1	.27
Valdez	5131	15	2.9	1	.19
Wrangell	2479	7	2.8	3	1.2
Other (low vol.)	38081	unknown	unknown	7	.18
Total	550043	798	1.45	2005	3.6

* Authorized Positions

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	68989	108	1.6	272	3.9
Second	20380	70	3.4	21	1.0
Third	349116	532	1.5	1496	4.3
Fourth	111558	88	.79	216	1.9

Fiscal Year July 1 - June 30

ALASKA COURTS
AUTHORIZED JUDICIAL POSITIONS
FY 91

COURT	Superior Court	District Court	Magis-trates	Masters	TOTAL	% of Statewide Total
Anchorage	13	9	5	4	31	27.9
Barrow	1		1		2	1.8
Bethel	1		1		2	1.8
Cordova			1		1	.9
Craig			1		1	.9
Dillingham			1		1	.9
Fairbanks	4	4	2	1	11	9.9
Glennallen			1		1	.9
Homer		1			1	.9
Juneau	2	1			3	2.7
Kenai	2		1		3	2.7
Ketchikan	1	1			2	1.8
Kodiak	1		1		2	1.8
Kotzebue	1		1		2	1.8
Naknek			1		1	.9
Nome	1		1		2	1.8
Palmer	1	1	1		3	2.7
Petersburg*	.5		1		1.5	1.4
Seward			1		1	.9
Sitka	1		1		2	1.8
Tok			1		1	.9
Unalaska			1		1	.9
Valdez	1				1	.9
Wrangell*	.5		1		1.5	1.4
Other (low vol)			33		33	29.7
TOTAL	31	17	58	5	111	100%

*Superior Court Judge for Wrangell/Petersburg

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	5	2	11		18	16.2
Second	3		10		13	11.7
Third	18	11	19	4	52	46.8
Fourth	5	4	18	1	28	25.2

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

ALASKA COURTS
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL POSITIONS
FY 91

COURT	POSITIONS BY RANGE					% of Statewide TOTAL
	BELOW 10	10 THROUGH 12	13 THROUGH 16	OVER 16	TOTAL	
Anchorage	24	113	33	9	179	45.4
Barrow		4	1		5	1.3
Bethel	1	6	1		8	2.0
Cordova		1			1	.3
Craig	1	1			2	.5
Dillingham	1	1			2	.5
Fairbanks	5	49	13	5	72	18.2
Glennallen	1	1			2	.5
Homer	1	1	1		3	.8
Juneau	3	13	4	1	21	5.3
Kenai	4	10	3	1	18	4.6
Ketchikan		9	3	3	15	3.8
Kodiak	2	4	2		8	2.0
Kotzebue	2	3	1		6	1.5
Naknek		1			1	.3
Nome	1	3	2		6	1.5
Palmer	6	8	2	1	17	4.3
Petersburg		2			2	.5
Seward	2	2			4	1.0
Sitka	1	4	2		7	1.8
Tok		1			1	.3
Unalaska		1			1	.3
Valdez	2	1		1	4	1.0
Wrangell		2			2	.5
Other (low vol)	4	3			7	1.8
TOTAL	61	244	68	21	394	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	6	31	9	4	50	12.7
Second	3	10	4		17	4.3
Third	44	144	41	12	241	61.2
Fourth	8	59	14	5	86	21.8

ALASKA COURTS
OPERATING COSTS (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)
FY 91

COURT	Personnel	Other	TOTAL	% of Statewide Total	Dollar Cost Per Case Filed	
					ALL FILINGS	LESS TRAFFIC FILINGS
Anchorage	10662.6	1520.8	12183.4	37.2%	$237	$449
Barrow	484.2	897.7	1381.9	4.2%	1734	2222
Bethel	616.0	362.9	978.9	3.0%	436	506
Cordova	98.2	113.0	211.2	.6%	433	673
Craig	131.5	130.7	262.2	.8%	251	368
Dillingham	147.5	129.8	277.3	.9%	378	396
Fairbanks	4536.2	973.4	5509.6	16.8%	426	655
Glennallen	92.2	82.4	174.6	.5%	214	773
Homer	197.2	121.0	318.2	1.0%	140	333
Juneau	1413.9	220.2	1634.1	5.0%	250	383
Kenai	1024.8	164.4	1189.2	3.6%	145	379
Ketchikan	1041.7	199.9	12441.6	3.8%	255	385
Kodiak	545.8	105.4	651.2	2.0%	200	398
Kotzebue	454.2	132.4	586.6	1.8%	619	804
Naknek	116.0	50.6	166.6	.5%	353	412
Nome	595.7	274.6	870.3	2.7%	669	786
Palmer	981.8	234.2	1216.0	3.7%	139	406
Petersburg	127.8	192.8	320.6	1.0%	600	657
Seward	202.0	41.3	243.3	.7%	88	357
Sitka	488.7	115.0	603.7	1.8%	240	621
Tok	90.9	70.0	160.9	.5%	295	697
Unalaska	111.3	92.0	203.3	.6%	240	415
Valdez	238.7	45.9	284.6	.9%	290	395
Wrangell	298.0	163.7	461.7	1.4%	993	1308
Other (low vol)	1185.3	431.8	1617.1	4.9%	289	661
TOTAL	25882.2	6865.9	32748.1	100%	$270	$505

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	3787.7	1142.9	4930.6	15.1%	225	353
Second	1842.1	1401.8	3243.9	9.9%	567	697
Third	14506.9	2760.0	17266.9	52.7%	178	365
Fourth	5745.5	1561.2	7306.7	22.3%	291	489

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

ALASKA COURTS
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, COSTS AND JUDGES
FY 91

Location	PERCENTAGE OF STATEWIDE				
	Population	Operating Costs	Judges	Case Filings	Case Dispositions
Anchorage	41.1	37.2	27.9	42.4	43.9
Barrow	1.1	4.2	1.8	.7	.7
Bethel	2.5	3.0	1.8	1.9	1.5
Cordova	.57	.6	.9	.4	.4
Craig	.86	.8	.9	.9	.8
Dillingham	.73	.9	.9	.6	.5
Fairbanks	14.1	16.8	9.9	10.7	10.7
Glennallen	.25	.5	.9	.7	.7
Homer	.74	1.0	.9	1.9	1.9
Juneau	4.9	5.0	2.7	5.4	5.2
Kenai	6.2	3.6	2.7	6.8	6.5
Ketchikan	2.8	3.8	1.8	4.0	4.1
Kodiak	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.7	2.7
Kotzebue	.72	1.8	1.8	.8	.8
Naknek	.26	.5	.9	.4	.4
Nome	1.2	2.7	1.8	1.1	.9
Palmer	7.5	3.7	2.7	7.2	6.9
Petersburg	.68	1.0	1.4	.4	.4
Seward	.49	.7	.9	2.3	2.3
Sitka	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0
Tok	.32	.5	.9	.4	.4
Unalaska	.67	.6	.9	.7	.6
Valdez	.93	.9	.9	.8	.7
Wrangell	.45	1.4	1.4	.4	.4
Other (low vol.)	6.9	4.9	29.7	4.6	4.4
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	12.5	15.1	16.2	13.9	13.7
Second	3.7	9.9	11.7	2.7	2.6
Third	63.5	52.7	46.8	67.2	6.8
Fourth	20.3	22.3	25.2	16.3	15.8

Fiscal Year July 1 - June 30

ALASKA COURTS
FILINGS
FY 91

Location	Superior Court	District Court	TOTAL	% of State-wide Total	Filings Per Judge
Anchorage	10701	40706	51407	42.4	1658
Barrow	246	551	797	.7	399
Bethel	638	1608	2246	1.9	1123
Cordova		488	488	.4	488
Craig		1046	1046	.9	1046
Dillingham		733	733	.6	733
Fairbanks	2690	10243	12933	10.7	1176
Glennallen		817	817	.7	817
Homer		2267	2267	1.9	2267
Juneau	1050	5498	6548	5.4	2183
Kenai	814	7386	8200	6.8	2733
Ketchikan	776	4098	4874	4.0	2437
Kodiak	326	2937	3263	2.7	1632
Kotzebue	260	687	947	.8	474
Naknek		472	472	.4	472
Nome	289	1012	1301	1.1	651
Palmer	883	7841	8724	7.2	2908
Petersburg	86	448	534	.4	356
Seward		2778	2778	2.3	2778
Sitka	319	2195	2514	2.1	1257
Tok		545	545	.4	545
Unalaska		846	846	.7	846
Valdez	114	868	982	.8	982
Wrangell	58	407	465	.4	310
Other (low vol.)		5587	5587	4.6	169
Total	19250	102064	121314	100%	1093

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	2289	14550	16839	13.9	936
Second	795	2453	3248	2.7	250
Third	12838	68672	81510	67.2	1568
Fourth	3328	16389	19717	16.3	704

Fiscal Year July 1 - June 30

ALASKA COURTS
DISPOSITIONS
FY 91

Location	Superior Court	District Court	TOTAL	% of State-wide Total	Dispositions Per Judge
Anchorage	10502	44203	54705	43.9	1765
Barrow	267	578	845	.7	423
Bethel	527	1372	1899	1.5	950
Cordova		540	540	.4	540
Craig		1033	1033	.8	1033
Dillingham		666	666	.5	666
Fairbanks	2500	10847	13347	10.7	1213
Glennallen		837	837	.7	837
Homer		2320	2320	1.9	2320
Juneau	892	5618	6510	5.2	2170
Kenai	774	7369	8143	6.5	2714
Ketchikan	840	4314	5154	4.1	2577
Kodiak	445	2953	3398	2.7	1699
Kotzebue	268	776	1044	.8	522
Naknek		443	443	.4	443
Nome	311	893	1204	.9	602
Palmer	816	7838	8654	6.9	2885
Petersburg	87	470	557	.4	371
Seward		2835	2835	2.3	2835
Sitka	310	2235	2545	2.0	1273
Tok		554	554	.4	554
Unalaska		732	732	.6	732
Valdez	100	743	843	.7	843
Wrangell	53	403	456	.4	304
Other (low vol.)		5472	5472	4.4	166
Total	18692	106044	124736	100	1124

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	2182	14953	17135	13.7	952
Second	846	2422	3268	2.6	251
Third	12637	71969	84606	6.8	1627
Fourth	3027	16700	19727	15.8	705

Superior
Court

SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF FILINGS BY COURT
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE	
					FY 88 to FY 91	FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage	10410	10392	10189	10701	+3	+5
Barrow	187	221	251	246	+32	-2
Bethel	553	575	589	638	+15	+8
Fairbanks	2762	2501	2425	2690	-3	+11
Juneau	1078	1072	1095	1050	-3	-4
Kenai	896	970	877	814	-9	-7
Ketchikan	644	797	759	776	+20	+2
Kodiak	435	378	397	326	-25	-18
Kotzebue	268	307	253	260	-3	+3
Nome	314	309	320	289	-8	-10
Palmer	755	878	904	883	+17	-2
Petersburg	86	106	74	86		+16
Sitka	375	314	335	319	-15	-5
Valdez	124	125	212	114	-8	-46
Wrangell	68	86	89	58	-15	-35
Total	18955	19031	18769	19250	+2	+3

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	2251	2375	2352	2289	+2	-3
Second	769	837	824	795	+3	-4
Third	12620	12743	12579	12838	+2	+2
Fourth	3315	3076	3014	3328		+10

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
FY 91

COURT	Felony	CIVIL			Children's Matters	TOTAL
		Probate	Domestic Relations	Other		
Anchorage	994	1525	5503	1780	899	10701
Barrow	68	26	14	50	88	246
Bethel	202	97	97	92	150	638
Fairbanks	307	610	675	712	386	2690
Juneau	107	229	360	239	115	1050
Kenai	130	83	283	165	153	814
Ketchikan	150	127	296	110	93	776
Kodiak	61	50	88	90	37	326
Kotzebue	82	53	55	31	39	260
Nome	92	55	60	39	43	289
Palmer	147	86	455	92	103	883
Petersburg	31	16	23	13	3	86
Sitka	28	70	115	72	34	319
Valdez	38	10	31	20	15	114
Wrangell	5	7	20	12	14	58
Total	2442	3044	8075	3517	2172	19250
% of Total	13%	16%	42%	18%	11%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	321	449	814	446	259	2289
Second	242	134	129	120	170	795
Third	1370	1754	6360	2147	1207	12838
Fourth	509	707	772	804	536	3328

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF DISPOSITIONS BY COURT
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE	
					FY 88 to FY 91	FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage	9376	9712	10123	10502	+12	+4
Barrow	219	159	229	267	+22	+17
Bethel	464	480	563	527	+14	-6
Fairbanks	2632	2439	2383	2500	-5	+5
Juneau	795	734	1420	892	+12	-37
Kenai	925	950	907	774	-16	-15
Ketchikan	538	738	832	840	+56	+1
Kodiak	350	381	364	445	+27	+22
Kotzebue	293	338	228	268	-9	+18
Nome	316	279	298	311	-2	+4
Palmer	769	827	1052	816	+6	-22
Petersburg	71	80	92	87	+23	-5
Sitka	346	319	392	310	-10	-21
Valdez	108	81	188	100	-7	-47
Wrangell	66	63	108	53	-20	-51
Total	17268	17580	19179	18692	+8	-2

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	1816	1934	2844	2182	+20	-23
Second	828	776	755	846	+2	+12
Third	11528	11951	12634	12637	+10	
Fourth	3096	2919	2946	3027	-2	+3

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASE FILINGS
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE	
					FY 88 to FY 91	FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage	941	1054	968	994	+6	+3
Barrow	45	91	81	68	+51	-16
Bethel	171	190	196	202	+18	+3
Fairbanks	393	341	310	307	-22	-1
Juneau	147	135	153	107	-27	-30
Kenai	97	152	137	130	+34	-5
Ketchikan	116	146	166	150	+29	-10
Kodiak	109	76	75	61	-44	-19
Kotzebue	103	119	122	82	-20	-33
Nome	100	98	88	92	-8	+5
Palmer	156	173	183	147	-6	-20
Petersburg	32	48	25	31	-3	+24
Sitka	60	45	53	28	-53	-47
Valdez	45	58	136	38	-16	-72
Wrangell	11	31	25	5	-55	-80
Total	2526	2757	2718	2442	-3	-10

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	366	405	422	321	-12	-24
Second	248	308	291	242	-2	-17
Third	1348	1513	1499	1370	+2	-9
Fourth	564	531	506	509	-10	+1

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS FELONY CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
FY 91

COURT	CASE TYPE					TOTAL
	VIOLENT	PROPERTY	FRAUD/ FORGERY	DRUGS	OTHER	
Anchorage	286	458	70	158	22	994
Barrow	37	16		10	5	68
Bethel	127	47	4	20	4	202
Fairbanks	113	68	4	29	93	307
Juneau	50	32	6	14	5	107
Kenai	53	48	9	18	2	130
Ketchikan	86	25	13	12	14	150
Kodiak	38	12		9	2	61
Kotzebue	49	22		5	6	82
Nome	49	23	5	15		92
Palmer	60	58	5	18	6	147
Petersburg	16	6		7	2	31
Sitka	15	5	3	1	4	28
Valdez	16	20		1	1	38
Wrangell	3			1	1	5
Total	998	840	119	318	167	2442
% of Total	41%	34%	5%	13%	7%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	170	68	22	35	26	321
Second	135	61	5	30	11	242
Third	453	596	84	204	33	1370
Fourth	240	115	8	49	97	509

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASE DISPOSITIONS
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE	
					FY 88 to FY 91	FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage	876	959	1060	960	+10	-9
Barrow	66	59	92	71	+8	-23
Bethel	167	169	187	171	+2	-9
Fairbanks	334	319	322	288	-14	-11
Juneau	110	100	132	103	-6	-22
Kenai	93	122	119	126	+35	+6
Ketchikan	104	120	137	166	+60	+21
Kodiak	98	84	65	75	-23	+15
Kotzebue	113	108	101	92	-19	-9
Nome	119	84	90	89	-25	-1
Palmer	180	163	174	161	-11	-7
Petersburg	22	32	36	36	+64	
Sitka	58	46	64	34	-41	-47
Valdez	35	30	114	35		-69
Wrangell	17	14	40	8	-53	-80
Total	2392	2409	2733	2415	+1	-12

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	311	312	409	347	+12	-15
Second	298	251	283	252	-15	-11
Third	1282	1358	1532	1357	+6	-11
Fourth	501	488	509	459	-8	-10

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
DISPOSITION RESULTS FY 91

COURT	STAGES OF DISPOSITION									TOTAL
	AT/BEFORE ARRAIGNMENT		BETWEEN ARRAIGNMENT AND TRIAL			COURT TRIALS		JURY TRIALS		
	DS/ DP	PG	DS/ DP	PG	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	
Anchorage	89	233	142	412	24	2	0	42	16	960
Barrow	0	0	11	42	1	2	0	13	2	71
Bethel	0	0	75	91	0	0	0	3	2	171
Fairbanks	0	0	48	218	0	4	0	12	6	288
Juneau	0	1	20	77	1	0	0	4	0	103
Kenai	0	2	27	84	0	0	0	10	3	126
Ketchikan	0	0	59	88	6	0	0	12	1	166
Kodiak	3	5	12	52	0	0	0	2	1	75
Kotzebue	0	0	34	55	0	0	0	2	1	92
Nome	0	0	35	49	0	3	0	2	0	89
Palmer	0	0	35	119	3	0	0	3	1	161
Petersburg	1	0	20	13	2	0	0	0	0	36
Sitka	2	1	6	24	0	0	0	1	0	34
Valdez	0	0	14	17	2	0	0	2	0	35
Wrangell	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	8
TOTAL	95	242	540	1346	39	11	0	109	33	2415
% of Total	4%	10%	22%	56%	2%	.5%	0	4.5%	1%	100

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	3	2	107	207	9	0	0	18	1	347
Second	0	0	80	146	1	5	0	17	3	252
Third	92	240	230	684	29	2	0	59	21	1357
Fourth	0	0	123	309	0	4	0	15	8	459

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASE FILINGS
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 91	% INCREASE FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage	1606	1331	1386	1525	-5	+10
Barrow	21	28	29	26	+24	-10
Bethel	142	105	101	97	-32	-4
Fairbanks	576	555	591	610	+6	+3
Juneau	195	238	224	229	+17	+2
Kenai	137	110	143	83	-39	-42
Ketchikan	84	145	95	127	+51	+34
Kodiak	85	77	80	50	-42	-37
Kotzebue	52	50	32	53	+2	+66
Nome	62	68	58	55	-11	-5
Palmer	78	111	108	86	+10	-20
Petersburg	19	17	9	16	-16	+78
Sitka	89	46	58	70	-21	+21
Valdez	9	17	10	10	+11	-
Wrangell	18	11	11	7	-61	-36
Total	3173	2909	2935	3044	-4	+4

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	405	457	397	449	+11	+13
Second	135	146	119	134	-1	+13
Third	1915	1646	1727	1754	-8	+2
Fourth	718	660	692	707	-2	+2

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASE COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
FY 91

COURT	CASE TYPE						TOTAL
	Adoption	Estates	Sanity	Guard-ianship	Protec-tive	Other	
Anchorage	300	684	284	165	84	8	1525
Barrow	11	4	7			4	26
Bethel	15	14	51	12		5	97
Fairbanks	152	190	164	73	29	2	610
Juneau	20	74	100	28		7	229
Kenai	21	18	26	9		9	83
Ketchikan	14	44	32	18		19	127
Kodiak	14	25	8	2		1	50
Kotzebue	26	8	10		1	8	53
Nome	12	8	21		1	13	55
Palmer	26	33	8	15	1	3	86
Petersburg	3	6	6	1			16
Sitka	10	12	33	1	3	11	70
Valdez	1	3	1			5	10
Wrangell		4	3				7
Total	625	1127	754	324	119	95	3044
% of Total	20%	37%	25%	11%	4%	3%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	47	140	174	48	3	37	449
Second	49	20	38		2	25	134
Third	362	763	327	191	85	26	1754
Fourth	167	204	215	85	29	7	707

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASE DISPOSITIONS
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE	
					FY 88 to FY 91	FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage	1356	1115	1603	1788	+32	+11
Barrow	17	15	20	33	+94	+65
Bethel	106	75	83	63	-41	-24
Fairbanks	558	536	695	561	+1	-19
Juneau	141	161	329	187	+33	-43
Kenai	101	75	94	55	-46	-41
Ketchikan	72	131	132	121	+68	-8
Kodiak	18	53	47	157	+772	+234
Kotzebue	47	56	28	50	+6	+79
Nome	56	55	62	58	+4	-6
Palmer	60	80	109	78	+30	-28
Petersburg	13	12	10	13		+30
Sitka	90	42	77	74	-18	-4
Valdez	6	8	9	3	-50	-67
Wrangell	13	15	16	8	-38	-50
Total	2654	2429	3314	3249	+22	-2

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	329	361	564	403	+22	-29
Second	120	126	110	141	+18	+28
Third	1541	1331	1862	2081	+35	+12
Fourth	664	611	778	624	-6	-20

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASE FILINGS
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 91	% INCREASE FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage	4443	4906	4940	5503	+24	+11
Barrow	21	20	23	14	-33	-39
Bethel	67	89	60	97	+45	+62
Fairbanks	868	797	857	675	-22	-21
Juneau	342	399	399	360	+5	-10
Kenai	345	357	277	283	-18	+2
Ketchikan	221	256	263	296	+34	+13
Kodiak	115	124	116	88	-23	-24
Kotzebue	24	40	40	55	+129	+38
Nome	40	44	47	60	+50	+28
Palmer	275	368	388	455	+65	+17
Petersburg	18	20	24	23	+28	-4
Sitka	110	129	135	115	+5	-15
Valdez	44	28	35	31	-30	-11
Wrangell	27	16	22	20	-26	-9
Total	6960	7593	7626	8075	+16	+6

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	718	820	843	814	+13	-3
Second	85	104	110	129	+52	+17
Third	5222	5783	5756	6360	+22	+10
Fourth	935	886	917	772	-17	-16

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
FY 91

COURT	CASE TYPE					TOTAL
	Divorce	Dissolution of Marriage	Reciprocal Support	Domestic Violence	Other	
Anchorage	911	1298	659	2040	595	5503
Barrow	3	8	1	2		14
Bethel	24	19	42	10	2	97
Fairbanks	225	369	9	28	44	675
Juneau	91	136	5	110	18	360
Kenai	71	133	1	11	67	283
Ketchikan	68	104	23	74	27	296
Kodiak	40	41	1		6	88
Kotzebue	8	6	22	11	8	55
Nome	11	11	35	1	2	60
Palmer	61	175	53	148	18	455
Petersburg	9	14				23
Sitka	15	48	3	48	1	115
Valdez	6	21	1	1	2	31
Wrangell	11	7		2		20
Total	1554	2390	855	2486	790	8075
% of Total	19%	30%	10%	31%	10%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	194	309	31	234	46	814
Second	22	25	58	14	10	129
Third	1089	1668	715	2200	688	6360
Fourth	249	388	51	38	46	772

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASE DISPOSITIONS
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 91	% INCREASE FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage	3999	4682	4711	4986	+25	+6
Barrow	26	19	19	16	-38	-16
Bethel	53	81	58	72	+36	+24
Fairbanks	882	746	792	673	-24	-15
Juneau	296	303	448	327	+10	-27
Kenai	330	320	253	229	-31	-9
Ketchikan	205	251	288	281	+37	-2
Kodiak	110	115	125	100	-9	-20
Kotzebue	19	29	33	42	+121	+27
Nome	39	40	42	62	+59	+48
Palmer	307	387	462	367	+20	-21
Petersburg	17	19	24	20	+18	-17
Sitka	104	121	129	119	+14	-8
Valdez	40	27	39	30	-25	-23
Wrangell	24	15	23	13	-46	-43
Total	6451	7155	7446	7337	+14	-1

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	646	709	912	760	+18	-17
Second	84	88	94	120	+43	+28
Third	4786	5531	5590	5712	+19	+2
Fourth	935	827	850	745	-20	-12

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
DISPOSITION STAGES
FY 91

COURT	STAGE OF DISPOSITION					TOTAL
	Dismissed	Divorce Hearing	Trial	Domestic Violence	Other	
Anchorage	590	1306	209	1894	987	4986
Barrow	7	8			1	16
Bethel	10	33	2	12	15	72
Fairbanks	58	377	183	30	25	673
Juneau	38	185	1	95	8	327
Kenai	23	136	12	10	48	229
Ketchikan	36	153		72	20	281
Kodiak	20	70	8	1	1	100
Kotzebue	11	10		9	12	42
Nome	9	14	2	1	36	62
Palmer	39	155	7	137	29	367
Petersburg	2	18				20
Sitka	15	59		44	1	119
Valdez		27	1	1	1	30
Wrangell	1	5	2	2	3	13
Total	859	2556	427	2308	1187	7337
% of Total	12%	35%	6%	31%	16%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	92	420	3	213	32	760
Second	27	32	2	10	49	120
Third	672	1694	237	2043	1066	5712
Fourth	68	410	185	42	40	745

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASE FILINGS
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 91	% INCREASE FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage	2715	2197	1967	1780	-34	-10
Barrow	17	22	22	50	+194	+127
Bethel	55	71	59	92	+67	+56
Fairbanks	704	567	471	712	+1	+51
Juneau	284	224	180	239	-16	+33
Kenai	205	199	161	165	-20	+2
Ketchikan	118	149	137	110	-7	-20
Kodiak	85	78	87	90	+6	+3
Kotzebue	26	18	12	31	+19	+158
Nome	36	42	45	39	+8	-13
Palmer	144	106	104	92	-36	-12
Petersburg	9	11	6	13	+44	+117
Sitka	32	34	24	72	+125	+200
Valdez	18	15	14	20	+11	+43
Wrangell	6	11	11	12	+100	+9
Total	4454	3744	3300	3517	-21	+7

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	449	429	358	446	-1	+25
Second	79	82	79	120	+52	+52
Third	3167	2595	2333	2147	-32	-8
Fourth	759	638	530	804	+6	+52

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURT OTHER CIVIL CASES COMPOSITION OF FILINGS FY 91

COURT	CASE TYPE					TOTAL
	Admin. Review	Debt/ Contract	Personal Injury	Property Damages	Other	
Anchorage	145	428	484	51	672	1780
Barrow			2		48	50
Bethel	3	8	11	2	68	92
Fairbanks	33	78	87	7	507	712
Juneau	18	33	44	5	139	239
Kenai	16	15	48	4	82	165
Ketchikan	6	15	21	3	65	110
Kodiak	3	15	17	5	50	90
Kotzebue		4	2	1	24	31
Nome	1	3	7		28	39
Palmer	15	9	20	2	46	92
Petersburg		2	3		8	13
Sitka	4	11	7		50	72
Valdez		1	3	2	14	20
Wrangell	1	1			10	12
TOTAL	245	623	756	82	1811	3517
% of Total	7%	18%	21%	2%	52%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	29	62	75	8	272	446
Second	1	7	11	1	100	120
Third	179	468	572	64	864	2147
Fourth	36	86	98	9	575	804

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASE DISPOSITIONS
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 91	% INCREASE FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage	2793	2550	2330	2357	-16	+1
Barrow	22	13	17	32	+45	+88
Bethel	30	43	52	57	+90	+10
Fairbanks	649	612	477	710	+9	+49
Juneau	190	165	296	217	+14	-27
Kenai	200	195	176	144	-28	-18
Ketchikan	98	150	172	149	+52	-13
Kodiak	88	92	86	88		+2
Kotzebue	50	63	9	30	-40	+233
Nome	51	34	38	45	-12	+18
Palmer	145	105	186	114	-21	-39
Petersburg	6	12	8	14	+133	+75
Sitka	34	46	41	39	+15	-5
Valdez	21	12	18	19	-10	+6
Wrangell	3	9	14	7	+133	-50
Total	4380	4101	3920	4022	-8	+3

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	331	382	531	426	+29	-20
Second	123	110	64	107	-13	+67
Third	3247	2954	2796	2722	-16	-3
Fourth	679	655	529	767	+13	+45

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASE DISPOSITION STAGES
FY 91

COURT	STAGE OF DISPOSITION						TOTAL
	Dismiss/ Settled	Default	Summary Judgment	Court Trial	Jury Trial	Other	
Anchorage	902	70	284	55	27	1019	2357
Barrow	9	4				19	32
Bethel	21	15			1	20	57
Fairbanks	243	36	2	112	14	303	710
Juneau	103	15	9	3	1	86	217
Kenai	73	7	3	25	2	34	144
Ketchikan	87	6	2	1	1	52	149
Kodiak	51	9	1	4	1	22	88
Kotzebue	16	6	1		1	6	30
Nome	28	6	2			9	45
Palmer	79	1	1	1	2	30	114
Petersburg	5				1	8	14
Sitka	17	2	1			19	39
Valdez	4	2	1			12	19
Wrangell	3	1				3	7
TOTAL	1641	180	307	201	51	1642	4022
% of Total	41%	4%	8%	5%	1%	41%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	215	24	12	4	3	168	426
Second	53	16	3		1	34	107
Third	1109	89	290	85	32	1117	2722
Fourth	264	51	2	112	15	323	767

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS FILINGS
FY 88 -FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE	
					FY 88 to FY 91	FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage	705	904	928	899	+28	-3
Barrow	83	60	96	88	+6	-8
Bethel	118	120	173	150	+27	-13
Fairbanks	221	241	196	386	+75	+97
Juneau	110	76	139	115	+5	-17
Kenai	112	152	159	153	+37	-4
Ketchikan	105	101	98	93	-11	-5
Kodiak	41	23	39	37	-10	-5
Kotzebue	63	80	47	39	-38	-17
Nome	76	57	82	43	-43	-48
Palmer	102	120	121	103	+1	-15
Petersburg	8	10	10	3	-62	-70
Sitka	84	60	65	34	-60	-48
Valdez	8	7	17	15	+88	-12
Wrangell	6	17	20	14	+133	-30
Total	1842	2028	2190	2172	+18	-1

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	313	264	332	259	-17	-22
Second	222	197	225	170	-23	-24
Third	968	1206	1264	1207	+25	-5
Fourth	339	361	369	536	+58	+45

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS DISPOSITIONS
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE	
					FY 88 to FY 91	FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage	352	406	419	411	+17	-2
Barrow	88	53	81	115	+31	+42
Bethel	108	112	183	164	+52	-10
Fairbanks	209	226	97	268	+28	+176
Juneau	58	5	215	58		-73
Kenai	201	238	265	220	+9	-17
Ketchikan	59	86	103	123	+108	+19
Kodiak	36	37	41	25	-31	-39
Kotzebue	64	82	57	54	-16	-5
Nome	51	66	66	57	+12	-14
Palmer	77	92	121	96	+25	-21
Petersburg	13	5	14	4	-69	-71
Sitka	60	64	81	44	-27	-46
Valdez	6	4	8	13	+117	+63
Wrangell	9	10	15	17	+89	+13
Total	1391	1486	1766	1669	+20	-5

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	199	170	428	246	+24	-43
Second	203	201	204	226	+11	+11
Third	672	777	854	765	+14	-10
Fourth	317	338	280	432	+36	+54

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

District
Court
(higher
volume)

DISTRICT COURTS
FILINGS
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE	
					FY 88 to FY 91	FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage	65798	49292	37773	40706	-38	+8
Barrow	906	755	717	551	-39	-23
Bethel	1113	1660	1511	1608	+44	+6
Cordova	422	632	743	488	+16	-34
Craig	859	716	849	1046	+22	+23
Dillingham	625	698	644	733	+17	+14
Fairbanks	15828	13088	13330	10243	-35	-23
Glennallen	382	947	1579	817	+114	-48
Homer	2044	2587	3015	2267	+11	-25
Juneau	4538	4505	4964	5498	+21	+11
Kenai	6954	6889	6563	7386	+6	+13
Ketchikan	2830	3431	3901	4098	+45	+5
Kodiak	2910	3935	3763	2937	+1	-22
Kotzebue	875	770	818	687	-21	-16
Naknek	553	373	398	472	-15	+19
Nome	786	645	603	1012	+29	+68
Palmer	8999	10602	8112	7841	-13	-3
Petersburg	568	489	461	448	-21	-3
Seward	2322	3548	2540	2778	+20	+9
Sitka	1961	1910	2069	2195	+12	+6
Tok	578	643	661	545	-6	-18
Unalaska	562	456	582	846	+51	+45
Valdez	669	982	1483	868	+30	-41
Wrangell	838	554	570	407	-51	-29
Total	123920	110107	97649	96477	-22	-1

TRAFFIC DISPOSITIONS USED AS FILINGS

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	11594	11605	12814	13692	+18	+7
Second	2567	2170	2138	2250	-12	+5
Third	92249	80941	67195	68139	-26	+1
Fourth	17519	15391	15502	12396	-29	-20

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
FY 91

COURT	MISDE-MEANOR	OTHER		CIVIL		TOTAL
		TRAFFIC@	CHILDREN'S MATTERS	SMALL CLAIMS	OTHER CIVIL	
Anchorage*	8003	24289		4934	3480	40706
Barrow*	273	175		52	51	551
Bethel*	971	312		268	57	1608
Cordova	235	174		37	42	488
Craig	585	334	11	72	44	1046
Dillingham	421	33	24	178	77	733
Fairbanks*	3455	4517		1358	913	10243
Glennallen	142	591	13	44	27	817
Homer	501	1311		191	264	2267
Juneau*	1922	2276		831	469	5498
Kenai*	1699	5062		276	349	7386
Ketchikan*	1703	1646		646	103	4098
Kodiak*	953	1627		185	172	2937
Kotzebue*	401	217		33	36	687
Naknek	375	68		15	14	472
Nome*	472	194		308	38	1012
Palmer*	1549	5727		474	91	7841
Petersburg*	291	46		94	17	448
Seward	492	2096		124	66	2778
Sitka*	354	1542		246	53	2195
Tok	168	314	5	43	15	545
Unalaska	375	356	3	32	80	846
Valdez*	456	261		106	45	868
Wrangell*	188	112		94	13	407
Total	25984	53280	56	10641	6516	96477
% of Total	27%	55%	.06%	11%	7%	100%

@Traffic dispositions used as filings. *Children's Matters reported in Superior Court.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	5043	5956	11	1983	699	13692
Second	1146	586		393	125	2250
Third	15201	41595	40	6596	4707	68139
Fourth	4594	5143	5	1669	985	12396

DISTRICT COURTS
DISPOSITIONS
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 91	% INCREASE FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage	60620	49132	49000	44203	-27	-10
Barrow	879	679	735	578	-34	-21
Bethel	1028	1621	1424	1372	+33	-4
Cordova	410	483	714	540	+32	-24
Craig	669	639	810	1033	+54	+28
Dillingham	513	644	634	666	+30	+5
Fairbanks	16052	12864	12116	10847	-32	-10
Glennallen	366	909	1555	837	+129	-46
Homer	1833	3065	2990	2320	+27	-22
Juneau	4934	4025	5566	5618	+14	+1
Kenai	6920	6869	6599	7369	+6	+12
Ketchikan	2692	3099	3867	4314	+60	+12
Kodiak	2778	3949	3806	2953	+6	-22
Kotzebue	954	1032	768	776	-19	+1
Naknek	476	386	418	443	-7	+6
Nome	771	651	638	893	+16	+40
Palmer	9028	10755	9546	7838	-13	-18
Petersburg	515	495	465	470	-9	+1
Seward	2270	3517	2701	2835	+25	+5
Sitka	1857	1944	2129	2235	+20	+5
Tok	568	645	667	554	-2	-17
Unalaska	504	415	588	732	+45	+24
Valdez	661	780	1588	743	+12	-53
Wrangell	767	549	653	403	-47	-38
Total	118065	109147	109977	100572	-15	-9

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	11434	10751	13490	14073	+23	+4
Second	2604	2362	2141	2247	-14	+5
Third	86379	80904	80139	71479	-17	-11
Fourth	17648	15130	14207	12773	-28	-10

DISTRICT COURTS
NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE	
					FY 88 to FY 91	FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage	20274	17799	16865	16417	-19	-3
Barrow	379	505	416	376	-1	-10
Bethel	849	1223	1201	1296	+53	+8
Cordova	358	489	584	314	-12	-46
Craig	632	570	630	712	+13	+13
Dillingham	553	608	582	700	+27	+20
Fairbanks	5833	6103	7210	5726	-2	-21
Glennallen	236	199	294	226	-4	-23
Homer	1023	911	1095	956	-7	-13
Juneau	2317	2593	3099	3222	+39	+4
Kenai	2263	2015	1959	2324	+3	+19
Ketchikan	1719	2079	2565	2452	+43	-4
Kodiak	1098	1066	1256	1310	+19	+4
Kotzebue	672	499	584	470	-30	-20
Naknek	508	332	359	404	-21	+13
Nome	626	507	419	818	+31	+95
Palmer	2813	2473	2010	2114	-25	+5
Petersburg	439	368	355	402	-8	+13
Seward	703	856	697	682	-3	-2
Sitka	751	742	735	653	-13	-11
Tok	287	265	241	231	-20	-4
Unalaska	356	333	370	490	+38	+32
Valdez	456	539	700	607	+33	-13
Wrangell	510	428	385	295	-42	-23
Total	45655	43502	44611	43197	-5	-3

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	6368	6780	7769	7736	+21	
Second	1677	1511	1419	1664	-1	+17
Third	30641	27620	26771	26544	-13	-1
Fourth	6969	7591	8652	7253	+4	-16

DISTRICT COURTS
NON-TRAFFIC DISPOSITIONS
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE	
					FY 88 to FY 91	FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage	15096	17639	28092	19914	+32	-29
Barrow	352	429	434	403	+14	-7
Bethel	764	1184	1114	1060	+39	-5
Cordova	346	340	555	366	+6	-34
Craig	442	493	591	699	+58	+18
Dillingham	441	575	572	633	+54	+11
Fairbanks	6057	5879	5996	6330	+5	+6
Glennallen	220	161	270	246	+12	-9
Homer	812	1389	1070	1009	+24	-6
Juneau	2713	2113	3701	3342	+23	-10
Kenai	2229	1995	1995	2307	+3	+16
Ketchikan	1581	1747	2531	2668	+69	+5
Kodiak	966	1080	1299	1326	+37	+2
Kotzebue	751	761	534	559	-26	+5
Naknek	431	345	379	375	-13	-1
Nome	611	513	454	699	+14	+54
Palmer	2842	2626	3444	2111	-26	-39
Petersburg	386	374	359	424	+10	+18
Seward	651	825	858	739	+14	-14
Sitka	647	776	795	693	+7	-13
Tok	277	267	247	240	-13	-3
Unalaska	298	292	376	376	+26	
Valdez	448	337	805	482	+8	-40
Wrangell	439	423	468	291	-34	-38
Total	39369	42218	56560	47292	+20	-16

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	6208	5926	8445	8117	+31	-41
Second	1714	1703	1422	1661	-3	+17
Third	24349	27259	39336	29884	+21	-25
Fourth	7098	7330	7357	7630	+7	+4

DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASE FILINGS
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE	
					FY 88 to FY 91	FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage	7641	7767	7254	8003	+5	+10
Barrow	242	297	306	273	+13	-11
Bethel	622	948	979	971	+56	-1
Cordova	192	302	485	235	+22	-52
Craig	501	463	490	585	+17	+19
Dillingham	341	454	375	421	+23	+12
Fairbanks	3343	3431	3884	3455	+3	-11
Glennallen	130	151	178	142	+9	-30
Homer	528	525	547	501	-5	-8
Juneau	1079	1272	1833	1922	+78	+5
Kenai	1730	1442	1440	1699	-2	+18
Ketchikan	1204	1460	1831	1703	+41	-7
Kodiak	792	649	856	953	+20	+11
Kotzebue	591	356	487	401	-32	-18
Naknek	405	280	320	375	-7	+17
Nome	338	353	327	472	+40	+44
Palmer	1880	1785	1525	1549	-18	+2
Petersburg	289	267	266	291	+1	+9
Seward	455	562	519	492	+8	-5
Sitka	444	431	368	354	-20	-4
Tok	245	222	169	168	-31	-1
Unalaska	249	214	261	375	+51	+44
Valdez	309	433	615	456	+48	-26
Wrangell	379	272	226	188	-50	-17
Total	23929	24336	25541	25984	+9	+2

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	3896	4165	5014	5043	+29	+1
Second	1171	1006	1120	1146	-2	+2
Third	14652	14564	14375	15201	+4	+6
Fourth	4210	4601	5032	4594	+9	-9

DISTRICT COURT MISDEMEANOR CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS FY 91

COURTS	Violence	Theft/ Fraud	Environ- mental	Nui- sance	Alcohol/ Drugs	Resisting the Law	Vice	Traffic	Other	TOTAL
Anchorage	1291	1831	40	751	178	128	40	1686	2058	8003
Barrow	89	26	9	28	36	1		72	12	273
Bethel	315	34	38	223	176	9		155	21	971
Cordova	20	7	67	34	28	2		41	36	235
Craig	72	44	19	125	37	25		68	195	585
Dillingham	144	20	33	69	69			70	16	421
Fairbanks	494	339	35	561	256	6	26	1496	242	3455
Glennallen	17	11	13	9	9	2		40	41	142
Homer	92	40	55	30	31	2	1	243	7	501
Juneau	308	106	38	210	276	72	1	889	22	1922
Kenai	166	109	212	63	150	17	4	977	1	1699
Ketchikan	255	86	40	262	378	13	1	646	22	1703
Kodiak	138	132	78	109	12	2	1	474	7	953
Kotzebue	120	25	16	61	69			110		401
Naknek	45	3	245	36	7	1		23	15	375
Nome	132	40	9	96	110	3		82		472
Palmer	205	104	64	52	55	13		1024	32	1549
Petersburg	58	30	17	49	48	5		83	1	291
Seward	56	21	13	49	80	6		267		492
Sitka	48	11	36	41	37	1		176	4	354
Tok	18	6	8	36	15	10		29	46	168
Unalaska	20	22	120	85	24	14		31	59	375
Valdez	60	56	61	39	76	10		152	2	456
Wrangell	36	6		22	50	2		70	2	188
TOTAL	4199	3109	1266	3040	2207	344	74	8904	2841	25984
% of Total	16%	12%	5%	12%	8%	1%	.3%	34%	11%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	777	283	150	709	826	118	2	1932	246	5043
Second	341	91	34	185	215	4		264	12	1146
Third	2254	2356	1001	1326	719	197	46	5028	2274	15201
Fourth	827	379	81	820	447	25	26	1680	309	4594

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASE DISPOSITIONS
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE	
					FY 88 to FY 91	FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage	7432	7421	7438	7728	+4	+4
Barrow	230	289	284	261	+13	-8
Bethel	630	953	925	847	+34	-8
Cordova	194	273	364	276	+42	-24
Craig	385	374	451	574	+49	+27
Dillingham	289	383	446	417	+44	-7
Fairbanks	3463	3201	3427	3789	+9	+11
Glennallen	116	121	160	146	+26	-9
Homer	446	518	549	482	+8	-12
Juneau	975	1110	1658	1881	+93	+13
Kenai	1728	1402	1401	1739	+1	+24
Ketchikan	1098	1279	1686	1885	+72	+12
Kodiak	704	710	831	931	+32	+12
Kotzebue	597	385	458	459	-23	
Naknek	385	288	344	354	-8	+3
Nome	374	315	344	442	+18	+28
Palmer	1797	1684	1663	1696	-6	+2
Petersburg	257	262	266	328	+28	+23
Seward	413	468	551	588	+42	+7
Sitka	396	451	401	347	-12	-13
Tok	236	228	184	170	-28	-8
Unalaska	228	139	258	264	+16	+2
Valdez	273	260	625	391	+43	-37
Wrangell	328	266	276	191	-42	-31
Total	22974	22780	24990	26186	+14	+5

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	3439	3742	4738	5206	+51	+10
Second	1201	989	1086	1162	-3	+7
Third	14005	13667	14630	15012	+7	+3
Fourth	4329	4382	4536	4806	+11	+6

DISTRICT COURT
MISDEMEANOR DISPOSITION RESULTS FY 91

COURT	STAGES OF DISPOSITION									TOTAL
	AT/BEFORE ARRAIGNMENT		BETWEEN ARRGN. AND TRIAL			COURT TRIALS		JURY TRIALS		
	DS/ DP	PG	DS/ DP	PG	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Guilty	Not Guilty	
Anchorage	263	1800	1791	3526	253	13	7	39	36	7728
Barrow		1	98	153	7			2		261
Bethel	1	10	300	523	3	4		2	4	847
Cordova	16	87	80	86	1	1	3	2		276
Craig	56	186	168	134	11	7	6	4	2	574
Dillingham	21	115	92	179	3	3	1	2	1	417
Fairbanks			857	2847	9	18		39	19	3789
Glennallen	8	38	35	59	2		1	2	1	146
Homer	4	62	108	292	5	5	2	2	2	482
Juneau	46	179	647	980	6	5		11	7	1881
Kenai	8	423	450	827	7	5	4	5	10	1739
Ketchikan	28	586	624	618	1	8	1	7	12	1885
Kodiak	54	183	218	458	2	1	1	13	1	931
Kotzebue	12	29	208	208	2					459
Naknek	11	218	31	90	2			2		354
Nome	2	18	91	314		11	3	2	1	442
Palmer	125	182	232	1116	8	3	2	20	8	1696
Petersburg	37	153	68	65		3		2		328
Seward	9	167	70	339		1	1	1		588
Sitka	15	94	55	171	6		1	4	1	347
Tok	12	70	33	49	4			1	1	170
Unalaska	3	88	54	113	4	2				264
Valdez	6	87	104	162	23	1	3	2	3	391
Wrangell	1	31	51	107					1	191
TOTAL	738	4807	6465	13416	359	91	36	164	110	26186
% of Total	3%	18%	25%	51%	1.4%	.3%	.1%	.6%	.4%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	183	1229	1613	2075	24	23	8	28	23	5206
Second	14	48	397	675	9	11	3	4	1	1162
Third	528	3450	3265	7247	310	35	25	90	62	15012
Fourth	13	80	1190	3419	16	22		42	24	4806

DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASE FILINGS
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE	
					FY 88 to FY 91	FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage	6638	5818	5865	4934	-26	-16
Barrow	94	162	57	52	-45	-9
Bethel	152	237	163	268	+76	+64
Cordova	66	61	42	37	-44	-12
Craig	98	73	71	72	-27	+1
Dillingham	144	71	101	178	+24	+76
Fairbanks	1700	1851	2531	1358	-20	-46
Glennallen	86	23	72	44	-49	- 39
Homer	282	212	318	191	-32	-40
Juneau	990	800	873	831	-16	-5
Kenai	365	249	254	276	-24	+9
Ketchikan	428	534	659	646	+51	-2
Kodiak	244	322	253	185	-24	-27
Kotzebue	61	114	70	33	-46	-53
Naknek	90	31	21	15	-83	-29
Nome	245	120	60	308	+26	+413
Palmer	623	473	376	474	-24	+26
Petersburg	121	81	67	94	-22	+40
Seward	221	250	121	124	-44	+2
Sitka	271	254	296	246	-9	-17
Tok	22	34	55	43	+95	-22
Unalaska	23	38	42	32	+39	-24
Valdez	119	71	37	106	-11	+186
Wrangell	115	133	103	94	-18	-9
Total	13198	12012	12507	10641	-19	-15

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	2023	1875	2069	1983	-2	-4
Second	400	396	187	393	-2	+110
Third	8901	7619	7502	6596	-26	-12
Fourth	1874	2122	2749	1669	-11	-39

DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASE DISPOSITIONS
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 91	% INCREASE FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage	4562	6652	14689	6563	+44	-55
Barrow	87	97	106	82	-6	-23
Bethel	89	179	153	157	+76	+3
Cordova	68	23	128	52	-24	-59
Craig	41	94	66	76	+85	+15
Dillingham	94	123	60	128	+36	+113
Fairbanks	1808	1815	1864	1678	-7	-10
Glennallen	87	32	61	52	-40	-15
Homer	207	629	287	323	+56	+13
Juneau	1555	731	1602	844	-46	-47
Kenai	339	356	311	249	-27	-20
Ketchikan	441	377	742	666	+51	-10
Kodiak	215	259	341	230	+7	-33
Kotzebue	132	105	53	67	-49	+26
Naknek	45	48	10	10	-78	
Nome	187	167	79	217	+16	+175
Palmer	789	725	1456	322	-59	-78
Petersburg	103	90	73	79	-23	+8
Seward	214	322	241	92	-57	-62
Sitka	214	275	323	286	+34	-11
Tok	20	30	46	52	+160	+13
Unalaska	21	71	42	40	+90	-5
Valdez	146	47	134	63	-57	-53
Wrangell	98	128	127	87	-11	-31
Total	11532	13375	22994	12415	+8	-46

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	2422	1695	2933	2038	-16	-31
Second	406	369	238	366	-10	+54
Third	6787	9287	17760	8124	+20	-54
Fourth	1917	2024	2063	1887	-2	-9

DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES DISPOSITION STAGES
FY 91

COURT	STAGES OF DISPOSITION					TOTAL
	DISMISS	DEFAULT JUDGMENT	SUMMARY JUDGMENT	TRIAL	OTHER	
Anchorage	3418	1669	130	613	733	6563
Barrow	51	17		3	11	82
Bethel	30	75		12	40	157
Cordova	36	6	5	5		52
Craig	38	24	3	8	3	76
Dillingham	56	51		8	13	128
Fairbanks	590	710	1	179	198	1678
Glennallen	19	15	9	7	2	52
Homer	195	29		33	66	323
Juneau	311	403		49	81	844
Kenai	70	72		41	66	249
Ketchikan	250	363		22	31	666
Kodiak	150	48		15	17	230
Kotzebue	48	11	1	2	5	67
Naknek	6	1	1	1	1	10
Nome	86	93	3	2	33	217
Palmer	108	103		55	56	322
Petersburg	36	26		5	12	79
Seward	43	31	7		11	92
Sitka	130	120	6	6	24	286
Tok	16	28	3	4	1	52
Unalaska	15	15	3	2	5	40
Valdez	35	11		5	12	63
Wrangell	42	31		5	9	87
Total	5779	3952	172	1082	1430	12415
% of Total	46%	32%	1%	9%	12%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	807	967	9	95	160	2038
Second	185	121	4	7	49	366
Third	4151	2051	155	785	982	8124
Fourth	636	813	4	195	239	1887

DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASE FILINGS*
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE	
					FY 88 to FY 91	FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage	5995	4214	3746	3480	-42	-7
Barrow	43	46	53	51	+19	-4
Bethel	75	38	59	57	-24	-3
Cordova	99	126	49	42	-58	-14
Craig	23	28	57	44	+91	-23
Dillingham	68	71	82	77	+13	-6
Fairbanks	790	821	795	913	+16	+15
Glennallen	13	15	24	27	+108	+13
Homer	213	174	230	264	+24	+15
Juneau	248	521	393	469	+89	+19
Kenai	168	324	265	349	+108	+32
Ketchikan	87	85	75	103	+18	+37
Kodiak	62	95	147	172	+177	+17
Kotzebue	20	29	27	36	+80	+33
Naknek	9	15	13	14	+56	+8
Nome	43	34	32	38	-12	+19
Palmer	310	215	109	91	-71	-17
Petersburg	29	20	22	17	-41	-23
Seward	26	44	57	66	+154	+16
Sitka	36	57	71	53	+47	-25
Tok	8	4	11	15	+88	+36
Unalaska	75	75	64	80	+7	+25
Valdez	28	35	48	45	+61	-6
Wrangell	16	23	56	13	-19	-77
Total	8484	7109	6485	6516	-23	+.4

*This chart includes those Superior Court Civil matters not reported on Superior Court charts

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	439	734	674	699	+59	+4
Second	106	109	112	125	+18	+12
Third	7066	5403	4834	4707	-33	-3
Fourth	873	863	865	985	+13	+14

DISTRICT COURTS OTHER CIVIL CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
FY 91

COURT	CIVIL/ PROPERTY DAMAGE	DEBT/ CONTRACT	OTHER	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	DOM. REL/ PROBATE ETC.*	TOTAL
Anchorage	363	1401	1682	34		3480
Barrow			3	48		51
Bethel	2	4	16	35		57
Cordova	6	6	5	14	11	42
Craig		3	10	31		44
Dillingham		3	8	41	25	77
Fairbanks	52	214	494	153		913
Glennallen			1	11	15	27
Homer	8	31	80	45	100	264
Juneau	2	262	152	53		469
Kenai	4	64	130	151		349
Ketchikan	7	34	32	30		103
Kodiak	4	12	99	57		172
Kotzebue		2	2	32		36
Naknek		4	1	1	8	14
Nome	1	9	2	26		38
Palmer	9	31	51			91
Petersburg		3	2	12		17
Seward			7	26	33	66
Sitka		14	17	22		53
Tok		2	1	12		15
Unalaska	1		7	7	65	80
Valdez	3	3	9	30		45
Wrangell			2	11		13
Total	462	2102	2813	882	257	6516
% of Total	7%	32%	43%	14%	4%	100%

*Superior Court matters not reported on a Superior Court chart

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	9	316	215	159		699
Second	1	11	7	106		125
Third	398	1555	2080	417	257	4707
Fourth	54	220	511	200		985

DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASE DISPOSITIONS*
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 91	% INCREASE FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage	3102	3555	5965	5623	+81	-6
Barrow	35	43	44	60	+71	+36
Bethel	45	52	36	56	+24	+56
Cordova	83	44	60	38	-54	-37
Craig	16	25	59	43	+169	-27
Dillingham	58	69	49	69	+19	+41
Fairbanks	786	863	705	863	+10	+22
Glennallen	13	7	29	28	+115	-3
Homer	159	242	234	204	+ 28	-13
Juneau	183	272	441	617	+237	+40
Kenai	162	237	283	319	+97	+13
Ketchikan	72	91	103	117	+63	+14
Kodiak	47	111	127	165	+251	+30
Kotzebue	22	31	23	33	+50	+43
Naknek	1	9	25	11	+1000	-54
Nome	50	31	31	40	-20	+29
Palmer	256	217	325	93	-64	-72
Petersburg	26	22	20	17	-35	-15
Seward	23	35	66	59	+157	-11
Sitka	37	50	71	60	+62	-15
Tok	9	4	10	13	+44	+30
Unalaska	44	80	72	70	+59	-3
Valdez	29	30	46	28	-3	-39
Wrangell	13	29	65	13		-80
Total	5271	6149	8889	8639	+64	-3

*This chart includes those Superior Court Civil matters not reported on Superior Court charts.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	347	489	759	867	+150	+14
Second	107	105	98	133	+24	+36
Third	3977	4636	7281	6707	+69	-8
Fourth	840	919	751	932	+11	+24

DISTRICT COURT CIVIL CASES
DISPOSITION STAGES FY 91

COURT	STAGES OF DISPOSITION							TOTAL
	DISMISS	DEFAULT JGMNT	SUMMARY JGMNT	COURT TRIAL	JURY TRIAL	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	OTHER	
Anchorage	3281	1353	572	72	1	20	324	5623
Barrow	2	1				54	3	60
Bethel	5	4		2		44	1	56
Cordova	7			2		15	14	38
Craig	3	2	3			29	6	43
Dillingham	5					38	26	69
Fairbanks	352	100	2	188	4	166	51	863
Glennallen	4		2			11	11	28
Homer	58	11		8		51	76	204
Juneau	410	70	9	2		45	81	617
Kenai	56	43	2	20	1	141	56	319
Ketchikan	45	21	3		1	29	18	117
Kodiak	41	8				57	59	165
Kotzebue	3	1				29		33
Naknek	1					1	9	11
Nome	5	4	1			27	3	40
Palmer	54	25	3	1			10	93
Petersburg	1				1	12	3	17
Seward	9	1		1		15	33	59
Sitka	16	7		2		25	10	60
Tok			1	1		11		13
Unalaska	13		1			7	49	70
Valdez	1					21	6	28
Wrangell	1					11	1	13
Total	4373	1651	599	299	8	859	850	8639
% of Total	51%	19%	7%	3%	.09%	10%	10%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	476	100	15	4	2	151	119	867
Second	10	6	1			110	6	133
Third	3530	1441	580	104	2	377	673	6707
Fourth	357	104	3	191	4	221	52	932

DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASE DISPOSITIONS*
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE	
					FY 88 to FY 91	FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage	45524	31493	20908	24289	-47	+16
Barrow	527	250	301	175	-67	-42
Bethel	264	437	310	312	+18	+1
Cordova	64	143	159	174	+172	+9
Craig	227	146	219	334	+47	+53
Dillingham	72	90	62	33	-54	-47
Fairbanks	9995	6985	6120	4517	-55	-26
Glennallen	146	748	1285	591	+305	-54
Homer	1021	1676	1920	1311	+28	-32
Juneau	2221	1912	1865	2276	+2	+22
Kenai	4691	4874	4604	5062	+8	+10
Ketchikan	1111	1352	1336	1646	+48	+23
Kodiak	1812	2869	2507	1627	-10	-35
Kotzebue	203	271	234	217	+7	-7
Naknek	45	41	39	68	+51	+74
Nome	160	138	184	194	+21	+5
Palmer	6186	8129	6102	5727	-7	-6
Petersburg	129	121	106	46	-64	-57
Seward	1619	2692	1843	2096	+29	+14
Sitka	1210	1168	1334	1542	+27	+16
Tok	291	378	420	314	+8	-25
Unalaska	206	123	212	356	+76	+68
Valdez	213	443	783	261	+23	-67
Wrangell	328	126	185	112	-66	-39
Total	78265	66605	53038	53280	-32	+.4

*Tickets counted after dispositions only. No record of current filings.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	5226	4825	5045	55956	+14	+18
Second	890	659	719	586	-34	-18
Third	61599	53321	40424	41595	-32	+3
Fourth	10550	7800	6850	5143	-51	-25

DISTRICT COURT TRAFFIC CASES
COMPOSITION OF DISPOSITIONS
FY 91

COURT	Equipment	Speeding	Signs/ Control Devices	Other Moving	License Restriction	Registration/ Title	Other	Unknown *	TOTAL
Anchorage	2977	6825	1735	1228	1049	5829	3038	1608	24289
Barrow		7	5	8			21	134	175
Bethel		18	23	9	2	10	20	230	312
Cordova	5	78	9	11	1	14		56	174
Craig	9	200	7	9	4	80	25		334
Dillingham	8		1	2	1	11	6	4	33
Fairbanks	422	1892	354	405	78	883	483		4517
Glennallen	3	533	2	8	1	18	26		591
Homer	259	535	13	30	15	85	80	294	1311
Juneau	173	632	162	145	37	277	243	607	2276
Kenai	1087	2059	144	168	152	620	245	587	5062
Ketchikan	169	469	78	90	131	313	314	82	1646
Kodiak	46	286	61	39	14	195	146	840	1627
Kotzebue		8	3				12	194	217
Naknek		3				1	61	3	68
Nome	3	15	38	4	11	28	38	57	194
Palmer	590	3477	209	286	55	520	406	184	5727
Petersburg		24	7	2		8	5		46
Seward	137	836	12	36	12	108	476	479	2096
Sitka	649	358	25	66	18	193	68	165	1542
Tok	6	236	3	9	4	25	23	8	314
Unalaska	12	76	67	9	26	93	38	35	356
Valdez	14	102	11	14	7	26	21	66	261
Wrangell	4	58	4	6	3	3	26	8	112
TOTAL	6573	18727	2973	2584	1621	9340	5877	5585	53280
% of Total	12%	35%	6%	5%	3%	18%	11%	10%	100%

*Not entered into APSIN computer, no positive I.D.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	1004	1741	283	318	193	874	681	862	5956
Second	3	30	46	12	11	28	71	385	586
Third	5138	14810	2264	1831	1333	7520	4599	4100	41595
Fourth	428	2146	380	423	84	918	526	238	5143

DISTRICT COURT
CHILDREN'S MATTERS FILINGS
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 91	% INCREASE FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage*						
Barrow*						
Bethel*						
Cordova	1	0	8	0		
Craig	10	6	12	11	+10	-8
Dillingham	0	12	24	24		
Fairbanks*						
Glennallen	7	10	20	13	+86	-35
Homer						
Juneau*						
Kenai*						
Ketchikan*						
Kodiak*						
Kotzebue*						
Naknek	4	6	5	0		
Nome*						
Palmer*						
Petersburg*						
Seward	1	0	0	0		
Sitka*						
Tok	12	5	6	5	-58	-17
Unalaska	9	6	3	3	-67	
Valdez*						
Wrangell*						
Total	44	44	78	56	+27	-28

*Children's Matters reported in Superior Court

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	10	6	12	11	+10	-8
Second						
Third	22	34	60	40	+82	-33
Fourth	12	5	6	5	-58	-17

DISTRICT COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS DISPOSITIONS
FY 88 - FY 91

COURT	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	% INCREASE FY 88 to FY 91	% INCREASE FY 90 to FY 91
Anchorage*						
Barrow*						
Bethel*						
Cordova	1	0	3	0		
Craig	0	0	15	6		-60
Dillingham	0	0	17	19		+12
Fairbanks*						
Glennallen	4	1	20	20	+400	
Homer						
Juneau*						
Kenai*						
Ketchikan*						
Kodiak*						
Kotzebue*						
Naknek	4	6	5	0		
Nome*						
Palmer*						
Petersburg*						
Seward	1	0	0	0	-	
Sitka*						
Tok	12	5	17	5	-58	-71
Unalaska	5	2	4	2	-60	-50
Valdez*						
Wrangell*						
Total	27	14	71	52	+93	-27

*Children's Matters reported in Superior Court

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First	0	0	15	6		-60
Second						
Third	15	9	49	41	+173	-16
Fourth	12	5	7	5	-58	-29

District
Court
(lower
volume)

LOW VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS

FILINGS FY 91

Judicial District	Misde-meanor	Traffic Dispos.	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
First	598	151	11	98	858
Second	169	20		14	203
Third	329	152	2	50	533
Fourth	881	2819	9	284	3993
TOTAL	1977	3142	22	446	5587
% of Total	35%	56%	.4%	8%	100%

DISPOSITIONS FY 91

Judicial District	Misde-meanor	Traffic	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
First	609	151	5	115	880
Second	145	20		10	175
Third	287	152		51	490
Fourth	827	2819	5	276	3927
TOTAL	1868	3142	10	452	5472
% of Total	34%	57%	.2%	8%	100%

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FILINGS FY 91

COURT	Misdemeanor	Traffic Dispos.	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Angoon	19	1		5	25
Haines	125	54	3	56	238
Hoonah	114	4		10	128
Kake	185	5		11	201
Pelican	10	2			12
Skagway	61	67		10	138
Yakutat	84	18	8	6	116
TOTAL	598	151	11	98	858
% of Total	70%	18%	1%	11%	100%

DISPOSITIONS FY 91

COURT	Misdemeanor	Traffic	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Angoon	32	1		4	37
Haines	74	54	1	74	203
Hoonah	113	4	4	9	130
Kake	214	5			219
Pelican	12	2		1	15
Skagway	59	67		20	146
Yakutat	105	18		7	130
TOTAL	609	151	5	115	880
% of Total	69%	17%	1%	13%	100%

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FILINGS FY 91

COURT	Misde-meanor	Traffic Dispos.	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Ambler/ Kobuk	7			4	11
Noorvik	6				6
Pt. Hope	9	19			28
Savoonga/ Gambell				7	7
Selawik/ Kiana	16	1		3	20
Shungnak	1				1
Unalakleet	130				130
TOTAL	169	20		14	203
% of Total	83%	10%		7%	100%

DISPOSITIONS FY 91

COURT	Misde-meanor	Traffic	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Ambler/ Kobuk	7			5	12
Noorvik					
Pt. Hope		19			19
Savoonga/ Gambell					
Selawik/ Kiana	5	1		2	8
Shungnak					
Unalakleet	133			3	136
TOTAL	145	20		10	175
% of Total	83%	11%		6%	100%

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FILINGS FY 91

COURT	Misde-meanor	Traffic Dispos.	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Sand Point	107	44	2	23	176
St. Paul Island	180	8		2	190
Whittier	42	100		25	167
TOTAL	329	152	2	50	533
% of Total	62%	28.5%	.4%	9%	100%

DISPOSITIONS FY 91

COURT	Misde-meanor	Traffic	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Sand Point	115	44		33	192
St. Paul Island	115	8			123
Whittier	57	100		18	175
TOTAL	287	152		51	490
% of Total	59%	31%		10%	100%

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1- JUNE 30 Cold Bay is vacant

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FILINGS FY 91

COURT	Misde-meanors	Traffic Dispos.	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Aniak	115	3		21	139
Delta Junction	64	453	1	32	550
Emmonak	209	2	1	20	232
Fort Yukon	51	22		60	133
Galena	94	3	2	11	110
Healy	61	1664		16	1741
McGrath	49	8		15	72
Hooper Bay	80				80
Nenana	70	663	4	48	785
Quinhagak	22			17	39
St. Mary's	55			42	97
Tanana	11	1	1	2	15
TOTAL	881	2819	9	284	3993
% of Total	22%	71%	.2%	7%	100%

DISPOSITIONS FY 91

COURT	Misde-meanors	Traffic	Children's Matters	Civil	TOTAL
Aniak	91	3		26	120
Delta Junction	62	453	1	15	531
Emmonak	231	2	1	30	264
Fort Yukon	51	22		57	130
Galena	93	3	2	37	135
Healy	55	1664		28	1747
McGrath	47	8	1	9	65
Hooper Bay	28			2	30
Nenana	67	663		27	757
Quinhagak	17			4	21
St. Mary's	61			41	102
Tanana	24	1			25
TOTAL	827	2819	5	276	3927
% of Total	21%	72%	.1%	7%	100%

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1 - JUNE 30

Alaska Court System
Office of the Administrative Director
303 K Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501